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New French Warning

Dollar Again Falls On Europe Marts

By Ian M. Gummer

PARIS, July 5 (AP)—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced today a series of moderate anti-inflation measures and, as the dollar again fell to record lows in Europe, issued a stern warning about the monetary crisis.

Repeating President Georges Pompidou's statement yesterday that the monetary situation is deteriorating and that the world faces another "crisis," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said it would be "unrealistic" to expect progress at the international trade talks scheduled for this autumn as long as the monetary disorder continues.

The declining value of the dollar and the related disruptions on world currency exchanges hide

● U.S. puts export controls on 41 categories of agricultural commodities. Page 9.

the true competitiveness of national economies, the minister noted.

The minister's remarks were made as the dollar, for the eighth consecutive day, declined to new lows on European currency exchanges.

In Frankfurt the U.S. currency hit a new low of 233 marks, down from 237.25 at yesterday's close. In Zurich, it fell to 2.8075 Swiss francs from 2.8175 and in Amsterdam to 2.2534 guilders from 2.2538 guilders yesterday. Against the French financial franc the dollar fell to 4.023 francs from 4.05, but in London the dollar strengthened fractionally.

Goal at IMF Meeting

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also said that France would seek a return to "fixed but adjustable" parities at the next meeting of the International Monetary Fund's Committee of 20.

The French position on the trade talks appears to be a warning to the United States that it should take action to defend the dollar and restore confidence in it. Without such action, the "Nixon Round" of trade talks in Tokyo could be compromised.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's package of anti-inflation measures seeks principally to tighten credit and should have little impact on the international plane, at least in the near future.

The program, effective immediately, comprises the following elements: ● The discount rate at the Bank of France is raised one percentage point, to 8.5 percent, and reserve requirements on commercial banks' deposits are

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Czech, Russian Are Finalists At Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, England, July 5 (AP)—Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia and Alex Metreveli of the Soviet Union won their semifinal matches yesterday in the Wimbledon Tennis Championships, setting the stage for the first all-European men's singles final in the 37-year history of the grass-court classic.

Kodes, the No. 2 seed, eliminated Briton Roger Taylor 6-3, 6-7, 6-4, 7-5, in a 3 1/2-hour thriller that was interrupted by rain. Metreveli, the No. 4 seed, defeated American Alex Mayer, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, to become the first Soviet player ever to reach the Wimbledon final.

Details on Page 13.



STORM OVER BRITANNY—Rescue workers looking through debris in small French town of Saint-Brieuc on northern coast of Brittany after three-hour rainstorm left two dead and six injured Wednesday night. Damage was heavy on many streets and roads were covered by thick mud, blocking all traffic and damaging many homes. One woman was found drowned in her house, trapped by the rampaging waters.

In Ellsberg Break-In Case

Nixon Aides' Indictments Sought

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES, July 5 (AP)—

District Attorney Joseph P. Busch said today that he would definitely seek indictments against former White House aides for conspiring to break into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

"We will draw up formal charges," the Los Angeles County prosecutor said at a news conference. But he declined to identify whom the grand jury would be asked to indict when it meets again on Sept. 4.

Sources indicated, however, that the main targets of the investigation are John D. Ehrlichman, formerly President Nixon's chief domestic adviser; Egil Krogh Jr., once an assistant to Mr. Ehrlichman and director of a White House group called the "Plumbers," assigned to investigate security leaks; and David R. Young Jr., a former aide to Henry A. Kissinger and also a member of the "Plumbers."

In Washington, Judge John J. Sirica of U.S. District Court today granted limited immunity from prosecution to Mr. Young so that the Senate Watergate committee can question him in public.

Mr. Busch made his comments after Mr. Krogh appeared before the grand jury this morning and declined to testify, pleading the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination. Mr. Young also took the Fifth Amendment here last month.

"Subject of Investigation"

In an affidavit filed last May, Mr. Krogh admitted authorizing the break-in, which took place at the office of Dr. Lewis J. Fielding on Sept. 3, 1971. But in a brief meeting with newsmen today Mr. Krogh said that he was now a "subject of investigation" and had been advised by his attorney to make no further comments.

The main reason for delaying the indictments is to allow the Senate Watergate committee to complete the current phase of its investigation, Mr. Busch said. The committee reconvenes next week and still has to hear testimony from former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, H.R.

Haldeman, once President Nixon's chief of staff, and Mr. Ehrlichman.

The committee had asked for the limited immunity for Mr. Young so he could be called to testify at the hearings.

The prosecutors here are also cooperating with Archibald Cox, the special Watergate prosecutor, and they do not want to rush into anything and possibly complicate Mr. Cox's own investigations.

In addition, the prosecutors here still must seek a court order transferring certain documents to Los Angeles that are now exhibits before the grand jury in Washington investigating the Watergate case.

The documents are said to be memoranda from Mr. Young to Mr. Ehrlichman, and reportedly indicate that Mr. Ehrlichman had "forfeited" the break-in, according to sources.

According to Mr. Krogh's affidavit, Mr. Ehrlichman gave the "Plumbers" general authorization to engage in covert activity in their investigation of Mr. Ellsberg, who has admitted releasing the Pentagon papers to the news media. But when he appeared before the grand jury last month, Mr. Ehrlichman denied any "forfeiture" of the break-in.

The case has been complicated by the testimony last week of John W. Dean 3d, the former White House counsel, who said that Mr. Krogh had told him that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Siهانوك Has 'No Intention' Of Meeting With Kissinger

PEKING, July 5 (AP)—Prince Norodom Siهانوك, chief of the Cambodian government in exile, said here today that he had no intention of meeting with Henry A. Kissinger when he comes to Peking.

"Absolutely not!" the prince told newsmen on his return from a trip abroad. "We will continue our armed struggle—there is no time for talk."

Mr. Kissinger is expected to visit Peking later this month or early in August for talks with Premier Chou En-lai of China.

Sources at the Western White House in San Clemente, Calif., said yesterday that Mr. Kissinger also was expected to confer with Prince Siهانوك, who was ousted as Cambodia's chief of state in March 1970, in a move that eventually brought the Cambodians into the Indochina war.

He has since lived in Peking and has formed a government in exile known as the Royal Government of National Unity. U.S. officials view him as likely to play a role in any negotiations between the present Cambodian government of Lon Nol and the guerrillas fighting it.

Prince Siهانوك made his comments about the Kissinger visit to newsmen at the Peking airport on his return from an 11-day tour of Africa and Eastern Europe.

"No Pax Americana," he shouted to the newsmen as he greeted diplomats and members of his exile government.

"Now it is too late," he said. "It is useless to talk with Kissinger. I know what he is going to say—compromise and divide. We'll fight on until 1975... 1980... even 1984." These are U.S. presidential election years.

The prince added that he had invited Mr. Kissinger to meet with him on several occasions before, but "now it is too late. There will be no divide Cambodia."

He denied reports earlier this week that his envoys were negotiating in secret to end the fighting in Cambodia by Aug. 15, the deadline for a halt to U.S. bombing in support of the Lon Nol government forces.

In Washington, the State Department declined to comment on Prince Siهانوك's statements but noted that negotiations for a Cambodian settlement are in progress.

The Paris newspaper Le Figaro published in today's editions an interview with Prince Siهانوك in which the prince said any negotiations with the Lon Nol regime in Phnom Penh would lead to the partition of Cambodia.

"Everyone knows that whenever the great powers partition a country it stays that way," he said.

Prince Siهانوك's rejection of talks with Lon Nol and with Mr. Kissinger seems to be a hardening of earlier stands taken by him or his government.

Sarin Chhak, the exiled government's foreign minister, said in an interview in Cairo in November 1970 that Prince Siهانوك's regime was ready "at any time" to negotiate directly with the United States, but not with Lon Nol.

In January 1971, Prince Siهانوك predicted in an interview with the Indian Express of New Delhi that forces loyal to him would be victorious in 1972 or 1973. But he added that he "would gladly accept" a peaceful solution before that time.

He has said on several occasions that he would not remain as Cambodia's head of state if the anti-Lon Nol forces there should win the war. His main aim, he says, is to see that the anti-government forces in Cambodia come out victorious.

U.S., Britain Pressing Europe Talks to Act

Want Freer Exchange of Men, Ideas

By James Goldsborough

HELSINKI, July 5 (AP)—

Both U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers and British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home stressed the harshness with which history would judge the 25-nation European Security Conference if it did not come up with concrete acts.

Mr. Rogers, 21st in the order of speakers, spelled out a list of specific measures that the conference should take when the second phase opens in Geneva in September. Sir Alec, taking the toughest line of any speaker yet, said that if concrete improvements are not made, the negotiators should simply "disperse, acknowledging that the conference was premature."

In summarizing the conference after the third day, Western observers noted that the two worlds—East and West—confronting each other here remain worlds apart, with the key controversy over the freer movement of men and ideas.

Most of the Western nations, and notably Romania and Hungary from the Communist bloc, have put this high on their lists of issues. The Soviet view, enunciated by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko at the opening session, holds for the status quo, "recognition of, and respect for, the existing territorial and political realities."

Begin From Scratch

Western officials were saying privately that, judging from the tenor of the conference so far, the negotiations would have to begin from scratch in Geneva. In other words, the compromises put together during seven months of Helsinki winter preliminary negotiations would be wiped away.

Several delegations submitted concrete proposals today in hopes that the Soviet Union could be persuaded in Geneva to negotiate on what Sir Alec called the "terms of life of ordinary people in Europe." The Danes presented a paper on measures to facilitate contacts among divided families in Europe. Mr. Rogers also cited practical steps that should be taken to make the conference a success.

Mr. Rogers said that any agreement on frontiers must not rule out "peaceful changes in frontiers." This was a reference to the West German insistence that the Russians not be allowed to freeze the two Germanys perpetually apart.

On military questions, Mr. Rogers stressed the importance of exchanges of military information on troop movements between the two blocs and exchanges of military observers.

Mr. Rogers and Sir Alec both insisted that the key to success was in improvements in human contacts. It would be a "sad footnote in future history books," Mr. Rogers said, if the conference members failed to "lower the barriers to the freer flow of people, information and ideas."

Calls for Reuniting Families

Mr. Rogers, as well as the Danes, picked up the theme given yesterday by West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel. He said there should be concrete proposals for reuniting families (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers addressing European Security Conference yesterday in Helsinki.

Air France to Launch Service By Concorde in Spring, 1975

PARIS, July 5 (AP)—Air France plans to begin regular flights with the French-British supersonic Concorde from Paris to New York, and perhaps Washington, in the late spring of 1975, the company's director general, Pierre D. Cot, said today.

Mr. Cot said the Concorde would be put into regular scheduled service from Paris to New York and Washington, Paris to Tokyo via Siberia, and Paris to Buenos Aires via Dakar and Rio de Janeiro. The exact dates for the inauguration of these services had not been fixed, he said, but the first, the North Atlantic run, was planned between Easter and early June, 1975.

Mr. Cot said some difficulties remained to be overcome with regard to the Concorde's landing rights in the United States, but he felt confident that these would be overcome long before the supersonic plane entered regular service.

He said Concorde fares had not yet been fixed but were being studied in cooperation with British Airways and the governments concerned.

"It is our expectation that we will fly Concorde as a single-class aircraft with rates somewhat where present first-class fares," the director general said.

Mr. Cot stressed that Air France would not allow itself to be pushed into acquiring additional Concorde beyond the four already ordered until it has determined through experience that the plane is economically viable.

"This, of course, depends a great deal on whether the American companies will get around to buying Concorde and entering the competition on the difficult North Atlantic sector," he said.

Italian Premier-designate Mariano Rumor today was choosing ministers for his four-party coalition cabinet following decisions by the Socialists and the Republicans to join the alliance.

He should be able to present President Giovanni Leone with a list of ministers on Saturday and give Italy its 36th government since the fall of Fascism.

The big breakthrough for Mr. Rumor came late last night when the Socialist party's Central Committee voted to join the government at the end of a seven-hour meeting.

The left wing of the party had merely wanted to support the government in parliament rather than take part in a center-left alliance with the Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Republicans. But its proposals were voted down by the rest of the party.

The National Council of the Republicans voted unanimously tonight to join the government because, it said in a communiqué, "it shared (Mr. Rumor's) assessment of the grave financial situation."

By Firing High-Speed Electron Beam

Soviet Rocket Touched Off Aurora Borealis

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, July 5 (AP)—A

Soviet rocket, which rose more than 100 miles above the earth, injected a beam of electrons into the upper atmosphere to produce an artificial display of the northern lights, a well-known but little understood natural phenomenon.

The experiment, conducted a month ago and just disclosed, would appear to confirm a widely accepted theory that the luminous effect of the northern lights is produced by electrically charged particles such as electrons, ejected at high velocities from the sun.

The aurora borealis, as the effect is also known, is best visible at night in polar latitudes. The lights are most frequent and brightest during periods of intensive sunspot activity.

The creation of the artificial aurora was achieved by a Soviet meteorological rocket carrying a small particle accelerator that injected the electrons into space. More than 300 photographs of the

display are reported to have been taken by Soviet ground stations, but none has been made public.

Similar Project

The artificial aurora experiments are in preparation for a similar project to be undertaken jointly by the Soviet Union and France from a French rocket base on Kerguelen Island in the Indian Ocean. The project is part of a program of Soviet-French space cooperation.

Details of the Soviet aurora experiment were disclosed by Vladimir V. Migulin, a radio physicist who is director of the Institute of Earth Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio-Wave Propagation. The institute, situated southwest of Moscow and known by its Russian initials as IZMIR, was the coordinating center for the aurora experiment.

According to the account given by Mr. Migulin to The New Soviet news agency, the MR-13 Soviet meteorological rocket was launched during the night of May 29-30 from an unidentified base.

As described by the Soviet scientist, the small electron accelerator carried by the rocket began to eject the negatively charged particles after the rocket had reached an elevation of about 60 miles, beyond the denser layers of the atmosphere.

The electrons were injected downward along the lines of force of the earth's magnetic field. The injection continued for several minutes until the rocket reached an elevation of 110 miles.

Active Simulation

The experiment was described by Mr. Migulin as significant because it shifted research from the passive stage of recording natural phenomena to the active simulation of such events.

He said that by changing the conditions under which electrons were injected into space, scientists might gain a clear idea of the precise mechanism by which charged particles from the sun enter the atmosphere to produce the northern lights.

Bhutto Hopes To Recognize Bangladesh

By Lewis M. Simons

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 5 (AP)—Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is prepared to seek recognition for Bangladesh next week if the Pakistani Supreme Court removes all legal obstacles, Mr. Bhutto said today.

The court is considering the implications of granting the former East Pakistan, which broke away as a result of the December, 1971, Indo-Pakistani war, the status of a sovereign state. According to the Pakistani Constitution and the official government view here, Bangladesh is still part of Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto said he was hoping that the court would rule by Sunday, and, if it finds a constitutional way to extend recognition, Mr. Bhutto said he would propose this in a resolution before the National Assembly on Monday or Tuesday.

During a conversation with seven U.S. journalists, Mr. Bhutto also said that he hoped that the United States would help Pakistan rebuild its armed forces and regain military parity with India.

Hegemony Unacceptable

"We cannot accept India's hegemony and allow them to be the dominant power in the subcontinent," the president said.

The United States, he said, had bilateral treaty obligations with Pakistan for military assistance as well as multilateral commitments under CENTO, and Mr. Bhutto expressed some bitterness at what he considered America's shabby treatment of a faithful ally in South Asia.

"Our treaty with the United States has not been abrogated," he said, "and now the United States is promising military aid even to some Arab countries and to others which have never been America's allies." He said Pakistan had not received substantial U.S. arms aid since 1965.

Military parity with India was necessary, Mr. Bhutto said, if the two countries were to settle their differences and coexist peacefully. "How can we have a settlement with India when we speak from a position of weakness?" he asked.

Not No. 1 Reason

He insisted that arms aid was not the principal reason for a state visit he will make to Washington this month.

"I want to further consolidate our relations with the United States and to try to increase collaboration in the political and economic fields," he said.

Despite his insistence that Pakistan's military strength must be rebuilt, Mr. Bhutto said he believed India and Pakistan could settle their differences.

Constantine in London

LONDON, July 5 (Reuters)—King Constantine of Greece, who deposed recently by the Athens military regime, and his Danish-born wife, Queen Anne-Marie, arrived in London today by air from Rome for a brief private visit.

Agency Chief In U.S. Admits Mail Control

FPC Head Denies Curbing Staff Access

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, July 5 (WP).—Congressional mail addressed to key staff members of the Federal Power Commission is opened by aides to commission chairman John N. Naiskias "when there is no indication that the contents of the envelope are personal or confidential," he has acknowledged.

"I have required that all incoming congressional correspondence be routed through my office where it is promptly sent on to the appropriate addressee," Mr. Naiskias said yesterday in a letter to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash.

He told Sen. Jackson that he has a different policy for the Office of Economics, where there has been open opposition to decontrol of prices of new natural gas, intended for interstate customers, as advocated by President Nixon, and to a recent FPC decision giving three producers a 75 percent price increase.

Letter Dissent

Mr. Naiskias, the dissent in the 2-4-1 price-increase decision, said: "As to the Office of Economics, my policy has been to refer congressional inquiries unopened to the addressee. Inadvertently, some correspondence addressed to an economist has been opened by my stenographic staff but not read."

Sen. Jackson inquired about Mr. Naiskias' mail policies in a letter last Friday. He wrote as chairman of the Senate Interior Committee. Its staff is inquiring into the authenticity of the claimed shortage of natural gas reserves, which is the basis for the President's appeal to Congress for decontrol and for such administrative actions as the 75 percent price increase.

The Jackson letter dealt mainly with a "very disturbing matter," the restrictions, which he said, had been placed by Mr. Naiskias on the access of congressional committees to the expertise of selected FPC staff members.

Sen. Jackson's protest developed from a telephone request by Interior Committee counsel William van Ness to David S. Schwartz, assistant chief of the Office of Economics, to meet with the committee staff to review a report it was preparing on the natural gas situation.

The senator said Mr. Schwartz told Mr. van Ness that any contact between FPC staff members and members of committees of Congress would have to be reported to Mr. Naiskias' office and that the chairman would have to clear any meetings or discussions.

Entirely Proper

Sen. Jackson conceded that it may be "entirely proper" for the commission chairman to be fully informed and to maintain a veto over contacts with FPC staff members.

However, he charged, the FPC has implemented such a policy "in a discriminatory manner for the purpose of monitoring the views of those staff members whose views on factual, legislative and policy matters differ from your views or the views of the commission as a whole."

Mr. Naiskias, in reply, said he asked that the request for Mr. Schwartz's services be made "officially" and publicly to make it clear that the participation of "an economist with divergent views from the policies of this commission" could not be misconstrued as a committee commission or staff participation.

Mr. Naiskias said that "no restrictions have been placed on the access of congressional committees to the expertise" of any FPC staff members. Neither has he ever vetoed any request by a congressional committee for aid from the FPC staff, the FPC chairman said.

Boy, 8, Shoots And Kills His Babysitter, 79

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 5 (AP).—Authorities say a grand jury must decide whether an 8-year-old charged with murder in the shooting death of his 79-year-old babysitter will be tried in criminal or juvenile court. The boy's identity was not made public.

Police said the boy became angry when the babysitter, Windsor Miller, ordered him inside the Miller home six days ago.

The boy apparently went into the house, found a .22-caliber pistol, then went back outside and fired three shots at Mr. Miller as the babysitter came out after him, police said.

Mr. Miller went to a hospital where he was treated for head and leg wounds and released. He returned to the hospital, complaining that his head would not heal and died Tuesday of bleeding inside the membrane that covers the brain, medical examiners said.



DEMOCRATIC LEADERS—Alabama Gov. George Wallace (left) and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts during July 4th "Spirit of America" celebration in Decatur, Ala. Sen. Kennedy spoke and Gov. Wallace received a patriotism award.

U.S. Reports Progress in Test Detection

GENEVA, July 5 (UPI).—The United States said today it has made significant progress in the long-range detection and identification of underground nuclear explosions.

U.S. negotiator Joseph Martin Jr. told the 25-nation Disarmament Conference that this ability also will be further improved through new seismicological installations.

At the same time, Mr. Martin warned, there is still some way to go until the technique is far enough advanced to permit ground verification of any underground test ban. The Soviet Union has always argued that such verification is possible through national means of detection and without the on-site inspections demanded by the United States.

"We have reported significant progress in our understanding of seismic detection and identification capabilities," Mr. Martin said in presenting a working paper to the conference today.

"Several studies are under way which should help us in examining the utility of seismic verification networks and our new installations should provide us with augmented capabilities and improved insights into the potential capabilities of such networks," he said.

Risk of Detection

Most of the other participants at the disarmament talks, including America's allies, have long argued that seismic-detection techniques are now sufficiently advanced to permit a comprehensive nuclear test ban without on-site inspections. The risk of detection is too great to make cheating worthwhile, they have stated.

Without going into details, Mr. Martin said "a promising new technique" has been devised to make use of the two kinds of waves created by both underground explosions and earthquakes to determine their depth—nuclear tests are feasible only at a certain distance below the earth's surface.

However, Mr. Martin said, there remains the problem of possible "deliberate evasion possibilities."

The United States plans to install 15 to 20 seismic research observatories in areas where background seismic noise will be as low as can be achieved. Mr. Martin said, and these stations together with the present worldwide seismic network "should increase our ability to measure surface waves by a substantial amount."

10-Minute Storm Drenches N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, July 5 (UPI).—For 10 minutes today the nation's largest city was drenched by what the National Weather Service said was "an incredible amount of rain."

Beginning at 6:30 a.m., 1.11 inches of rain fell in a 10-minute period, flooding highways and subways, cutting off power and in general drenching everything.

Commuters were faced with flooding and traffic jams on the major arteries coming into the city. A 10-car collision on the Whitestone Expressway tied up traffic.

Subway service had to be curtailed on some of the lines and officials said the trains could be running behind all day because of flooding on some tracks.

The storm was part of a line of thunderstorms that left the city as fast as they arrived.

Although the downpour was severe, it was not a record. According to the weather service, 1.81 inches of rain fell on the city in a 10-minute period on July 12, 1957.

European Parliament Votes Call for Nuclear Disarming

STRASBOURG, July 5 (Reuters).—The Common Market's Parliament today called for general nuclear disarmament throughout the world.

In a brief debate, the Parliament unanimously accepted a resolution carefully worded not to mention France—which plans to hold nuclear tests in the South Pacific—that they disapprove of nuclear testing "anywhere in the world, regardless of the states responsible."

Even French Gaullist members voted to accept the resolution after their leader, Yvon Bourges, said it expressed only general disapproval of nuclear testing and did not attempt to interfere with the sovereign right of a member state to prepare its defense.

However, British independent Dick Taverne, who yesterday failed to get the assembly to hold an emergency debate on the French tests, said world opinion would realize that France was included in the resolution's general disapproval of all testing.

Today's resolution called on the Council of Ministers to advise all member states to take necessary steps to get world acceptance of nuclear disarmament.

Mr. Taverne's resolution yesterday called on the council to advise the French government to respect a recent ruling of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, ordering France to refrain from any atmospheric tests.

France has refused to recognize the court's competence in dealing in matters concerning its national defense.

The assembly refused to discuss Mr. Taverne's resolution under its emergency debate procedures but sent it to committees for consideration. It emerged today in its broadened and changed form.

Protest Ship Sails On

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 5 (Reuters).—New Zealand today ordered its nuclear protest frigate Otago into the 120-mile danger zone around Mururoa Atoll, where France is expected to carry out a nuclear test in the near future.

Prime Minister Norman Kirk said the decision to send the 2,400-ton warship into the test area was made after a letter from President Georges Pompidou of France indicated a "firm intention to go ahead with the tests."

But, in a statement here, Mr. Kirk said the ship would not enter French territorial waters.

The Otago is just over 400 miles from the Pacific atoll and has been steaming at 10 knots toward the test zone since Tuesday. It is expected to increase speed now that orders to enter the test area have been received.

Amin Sends Nixon Watergate Note, U.S. Rejects Text

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—Wishing President Nixon a "speedy recovery from the Watergate affair," Ugandan President Idi Amin also told him yesterday that "instead of killing people," the United States should concentrate on helping the developing world.

Gen. Amin's Independence Day message to Mr. Nixon was termed "totally unacceptable in both substance and tone" and a State Department spokesman said a strong protest was sent to the Ugandan government.

In addition, press officer Paul Hare said Thomas P. Melady, the U.S. ambassador to Kampala, will not return to his post and "under the present circumstances, we have no intention of nominating a replacement." Mr. Melady was recalled early this year when Gen. Amin, in an earlier message, advised Mr. Nixon to "keep off Vietnam."

In his latest message, Gen. Amin paid tribute to the United States for its assistance to countries "struggling against European colonialism." However, it added, "American military and economic might in the world has not only enabled her to reach the moon with ease but has made her prone to interfering in the internal affairs of other countries of the world."

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Army's New Tank Proposal Not Much Cheaper, Foe Says

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT).—The Army, after going back to the drawing board, has come up with plans for a new tank that could cost almost as much as a tank that Congress canceled in 1971 because it was too expensive.

At this point it appears that Congress will permit the Army to proceed with pre-production development of the \$1-million tank, but not without some objections from Rep. Les Aspin, D., Wis., the military's gadfly on the House Armed Services Committee, who describes the price of the new tank as "outrageous."

The reaction of Army officials in charge of the program was that the price was "reasonable" when one considers the capabilities of the 56-ton tank and how much other nations, such as West Germany, Britain and Sweden, are paying for comparable tanks.

In principle, the new tank is supposed to be a cheaper, less complex model of the main battle tank that after nearly a decade of development, first jointly with West Germany and then by the U.S. Army alone, was canceled in 1971 at the insistence of the House Appropriations Committee.

'Too Expensive'

At the time, this committee, normally not one to question weapons programs advocated by the military, complained that the main battle tank was "unnecessarily complex, excessively sophisticated and too expensive." Noting that the tank would cost nearly \$1 million for each one, the committee said it was "firmly convinced that no tank is worth that much money."

Using figures supplied somewhat reluctantly by the Army after three months of prodding by his office, Mr. Aspin sought to demonstrate yesterday that the new tank would cost nearly as much as the abandoned main battle tank. Thus, according to Mr. Aspin, when all costs, such as research and development, are included, the new tank would cost \$933,000 apiece, compared with the \$942,000 price estimated for the main battle tank.

By the time the Army actually starts building the tank late in this decade, "I am sure that additional inflation will drive the price tag well over a million dollars," Mr. Aspin said.

The response of Army officials was that Mr. Aspin failed to crank in the inflation factor in making his cost comparisons. Thus, they contended that the \$942,000 figure was the estimated 1972 cost for the main battle tank but with inflation the price

Ex-Congressman Indicted in Fraud

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—Former Republican Congressman J. Irving Whalley of Pennsylvania was indicted by a federal grand jury today on charges of mail fraud and obstruction of justice.

An indictment handed down in the U.S. District Court charged that Mr. Whalley devised a scheme beginning in 1968 and continuing until 1973 in which 17 of his congressional staff members were required to kick back portions of their salary to him.

Mr. Whalley served in the House from 1960 to 1972. He did not run last year.

According to the indictment, the funds were then used to pay the salaries of certain of Mr. Whalley's relatives, who were prohibited by law from being placed on the congressional payroll and to defray the costs of Mr. Whalley's congressional and business enterprises.

1st Japanese-Owned Hotel in N.Y. To Serve Rising Tide of Travelers

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—The first Japanese-owned hotel in New York City will open next Wednesday, aimed at the steadily increasing numbers of Japanese businessmen, art buyers and tourists who are making a growing impact on the American travel market.

The Kitano Hotel is already booked at 75 percent occupancy through September, almost entirely with Japanese travelers who made advance arrangements in Japan.

The hotel, bought for \$1.57 million, is the company's first American property, but Tsuguto Kitano, the 48-year-old president of the company, is reportedly interested in acquiring other real estate in New York.

There will be two Japanese restaurants and a private tea-ceremony room.

According to the Japanese Consulate, there are about 18,000 Japanese businessmen and their dependents in New York, employed by about 400 branches or representative offices of Japanese companies here.

Last year, 417,048 Japanese, more than from any other country, visited the United States and the U.S. Travel Service expects the number to increase this year to 580,000.

There is believed to be only one other Japanese-owned hotel in the mainland United States, the six-year-old Miyako in San Francisco, owned by the Kintetsu Corp.

Free-Spending U.S. Tourist Vanishes as Dollar Drops

LONDON, July 5 (Reuters).—The continuing decline of the U.S. dollar against other major currencies is making American tourists in Europe much more cautious in their spending, according to European tourist officials.

But in most countries, the number of Americans arriving on vacation does not appear to be affected, although statistics in many places are not yet available.

A survey showed that only in Sweden and Portugal had any decrease in the number of American tourists so far been noted.

A travel agent representing the American Express in Stockholm said: "The unstable position of the dollar has annoyed a lot of our customers. Fewer Americans are coming this season and we find we don't handle anywhere like as much mail for Americans as we did last year."

In Lisbon, a Tourist Department spokesman said that, during the first four months of this year, the number of visiting Americans had declined to 78,520 compared with 83,806 during the same period of 1972.

This decline contrasted with an increase of 8.4 percent in the total number of tourists visiting Portugal.

U.K., Italy Expect More

Britain and Italy, however, whose currencies have been declining in parallel with the dollar, were expecting more American tourists this year.

An observation common to nearly all Western European countries is that American tourists are spending less.

In Paris, they are complaining vociferously about high prices.

In Geneva, Swiss tourist officials say that even wealthy American visitors are seeking fixed-price hotel rooms rather than just booking a room without asking the cost.

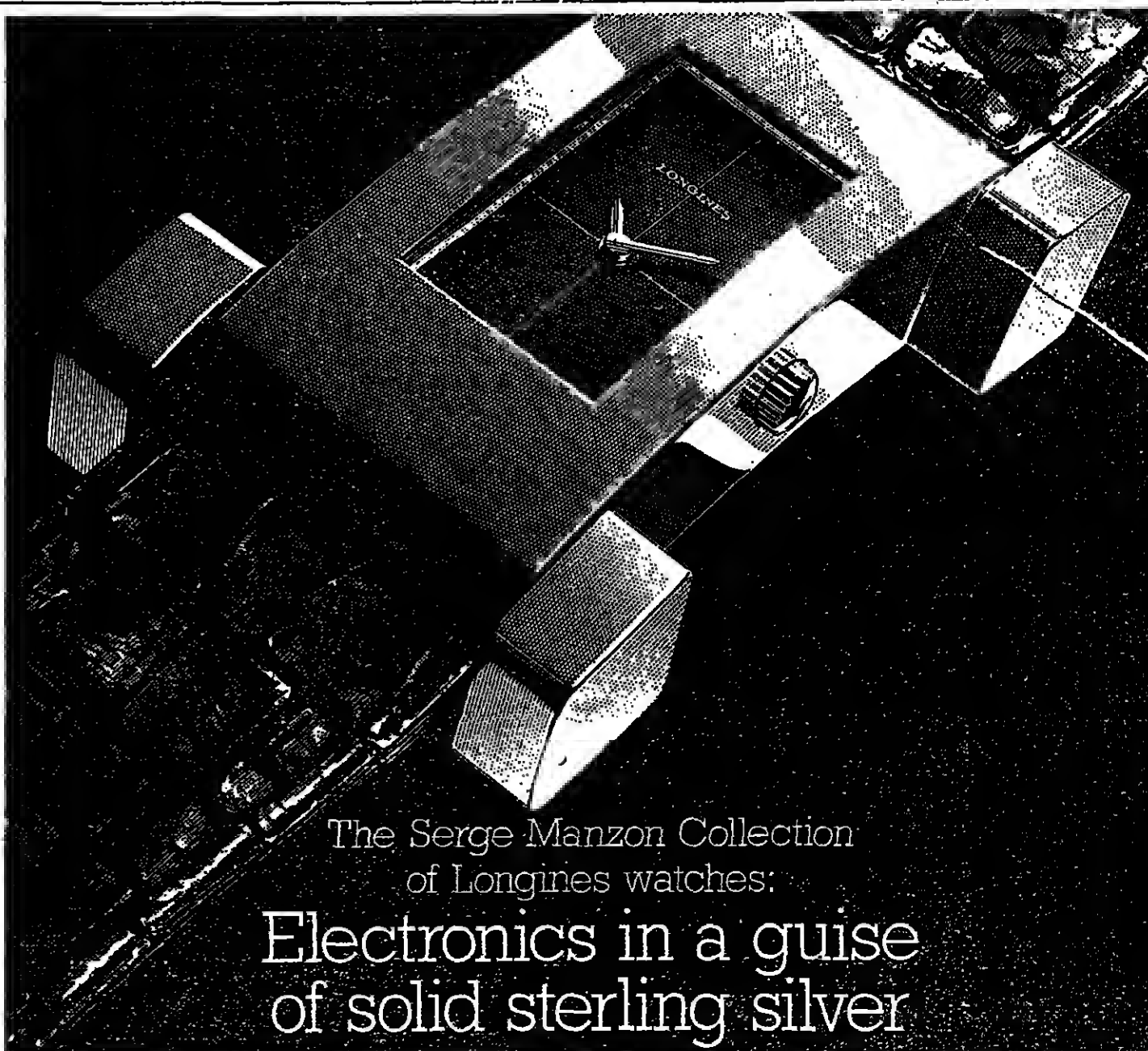
In The Hague, the Dutch National Tourist Office said: "Americans are still spending less and seeking cheaper accommodation, but our experience is that this has not affected their numbers."

In West Germany, where the mark was revalued last week by 5.5 percent, experts predict that top-class hotels are likely to suffer most from the dollar's decline.

A room in a luxury hotel that cost an American about \$10 a night 10 years ago now costs him more than \$45.

2 French Ships Collide

BREST, France, July 5 (AP).—Two French destroyer escorts collided during exercises in the Atlantic, injuring five sailors, naval authorities reported today. Neither ship suffered damage, a communiqué said.



The Serge Manzon Collection of Longines watches:

Electronics in a guise of solid sterling silver

Ref. 5015. The movement is electronic and the case is of solid sterling silver.

Serge Manzon is a Paris designer with talent to spare who is making waves well beyond the banks of the Seine. The watch above is an electronic model from the collection he designed for Longines.

Longines feels of course pretty much at home in electronics, being a pioneer of electronic watchmaking.

As for Serge Manzon, having the antennas of the successful designer, he rightly sensed that silver was about to become the hottest, coolest thing in

precious metals. So if you're still in quest of that perfect marriage between technology and beauty, maybe here is the silver lining—solid sterling silver with the compliments of Longines and Serge Manzon.

The full story of this rare partnership of avant-garde engineering and avant-garde aesthetics is told in "The Serge Manzon Collection," a booklet which is yours for the asking. Write to:

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Flood Menaces Dacca

DACCA, July 5 (Reuters).—Five thousand persons were evacuated from the outskirts of Dacca today as floodwaters from the swollen Buriganga River swept into their dwellings. The flood situation in other areas of Bangladesh was also reported to have improved due to a fall in the level of the country's major rivers.

What Is Coexistence?

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe meeting in Helsinki could result in a very practical easing of some of the continent's burdens of tension and expense, through limitation of continental armaments. But to achieve that goal, there has to be a discussion of just what coexistence between two quite different systems of government and economies really means.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have, at different times and with different goals, put forward proposals for a sweeping charter, a generalized declaration, that would lay down broad principles affecting Europe and the superpowers that are parts of its destiny. The states of Western Europe do not like either very much. They prefer specifics to generalities and in the present context they are quite correct. Generalized statements of ends, in the past, have been escapes from existing realities or hopes for some future condition in which the realities would be more malleable. Moreover, Western Europe does not like pressure from American initiatives, and it suspects that the Soviet Union, at Helsinki, has as its primary purpose freeing the territorial status quo. That status is being recognized by Europe—there would be no meeting of this kind in Helsinki if that were not so—but not for all time.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers has told the conference that coexistence is not enough. This is true if coexistence means simply that the two systems dividing Europe live side by side, without war but with minimal inter-relationships in terms of trade and the exchange of ideas. But it is too much to expect that those systems will mesh together in the kind of free intercourse

that pervades Western Europe and the Atlantic community. The differences are still too great for that—over boundaries, over forms of law and the expression of opinion.

What can be done, in Helsinki and in the various capitals concerned, is to gauge the extent to which progress in coexistence, relaxation of suspicion, determination to use means other than force to spread ideas, cooperation in trade and science, have made it possible to reduce the military manifestations of the cold war. Perhaps this assessment can be accompanied by further acts of cooperation—it must surely be hoped that this will be the case. But essentially Helsinki represents things that have been accomplished: the diminution of fears, of ideological and national hatreds. These accomplishments are substantial. But to try to set them down in any overall document immediately raises the problem of the differences that remain—which are also substantial.

The Helsinki meeting has been compared to the Congress of Vienna, which sought, and eventually succeeded, in fixing patterns of European diplomacy after the chaos of the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars. But Vienna tried to do its job while the guns were still hot—indeed, it was interrupted by Napoleon's return from Elba. And much of what the congress achieved was undone by fire and sword over the next century. Helsinki must have more moderate goals; it comes after a quarter-century of trying to make practical peace during a continuing cold war, and the conferees know that their failures might not be marked by localized wars and revolutions, as after 1815, but by global desolation.

Cruel Hoax in Greece

The referendum scheduled by Greece's military rulers for July 29 will give voters an even narrower choice than first indicated.

When Col. Papadopoulos last month announced the deposition of King Constantine, it was generally assumed that the choice offered in the referendum would be between the monarchy—with or without Constantine—and the premier's own brand of "presidential parliamentary republic." Instead, the choice will be simply to vote for or against Papadopoulos for president. There will be no way for Greeks to vote either for Constantine or for the institution of monarchy; and lest anyone miss this point, a regime spokesman has declared that if voters reject the draft resolution to be offered them next month, "we will rephrase it."

A "yes" vote is supposed to "elect" Col. Papadopoulos as president and Gen. Odysseus Angelis as vice-president for seven-year terms. But under the present draft, their terms will not expire until June 1, 1981, giving Papadopoulos eight years under a constitution that confers practically unlimited powers on the president for national security, public order and foreign policy.

Col. Papadopoulos promised "before God and men" that parliamentary elections

would be held by the end of 1974. But the draft as it now stands promises only that elections will be announced—not held—by the end of next year. They could thus be put off for years; in any event the parliament will have little power.

Greece's democratic forces are trying bravely to organize under martial law to muster a "no" vote; but their task seems hopeless unless the regime can be persuaded to seek international supervision, as the Greek government did in the plebiscite on the monarchy in 1945. This attempt to fasten not a presidential parliamentary republic but a presidential dictatorship on Greece cannot fail to disturb its NATO allies.

In the belief that the Greek armed forces can make no contribution to NATO under the Papadopoulos dictatorship, the U.S. Senate has urged denial of further military aid to Athens until President Nixon could assure Congress that Greece is again adhering to Atlantic alliance principles, which include "democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law." The House should cooperate in this initiative, especially since the administration has just made clear to Congress once again that it will take no such action on its own.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Compassionate Example

The decision of the Army and Navy to dismiss misconduct charges against seven former prisoners of war is a wise and compassionate act, although tragically too late for an eighth accused enlisted man, who apparently took his life while awaiting the outcome of the Pentagon review.

The secretaries of the two services reported that they had found insufficient evidence to sustain charges which had been filed by the senior officer in a North Vietnamese prison camp where the men were confined. The secretaries apparently were also influenced by their recognition of the severe hardships that the men had endured during years of brutal confinement in both South and North Vietnam and by an official policy of "forgive and honor" toward former war prisoners.

Although the sincerity of the accusing officer is beyond question, it is impossible for the nation to attempt to judge the deeds or

misdeeds of men who have been subject to suffering and pressures that the average citizen can scarcely begin to imagine. Beyond such special considerations, the Pentagon's policy of forgiveness follows an American tradition of amnesty after wars that goes back to President Washington.

In that tradition, it is time to move on to a wider amnesty, not only for the two officers who still live under the shadow of charges arising from their conduct as war prisoners but to the thousands of other Americans who have suffered in their own way, in jail or in exile, because of their opposition to a war that the American people are now trying to put behind them.

President Nixon, who has vowed no forgiveness for these tormented men, could help to heal a wounded nation by following the compassionate example set by his service secretaries.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Choice for Rhodesians

Britain cannot forever incur the odium of nearly every nonwhite country for the evils of the Smith government. Before that time comes, the white Rhodesians ought seriously

to ask themselves which is better: a negotiated settlement with the Africans or action by the United Nations on which Britain places no restraint.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

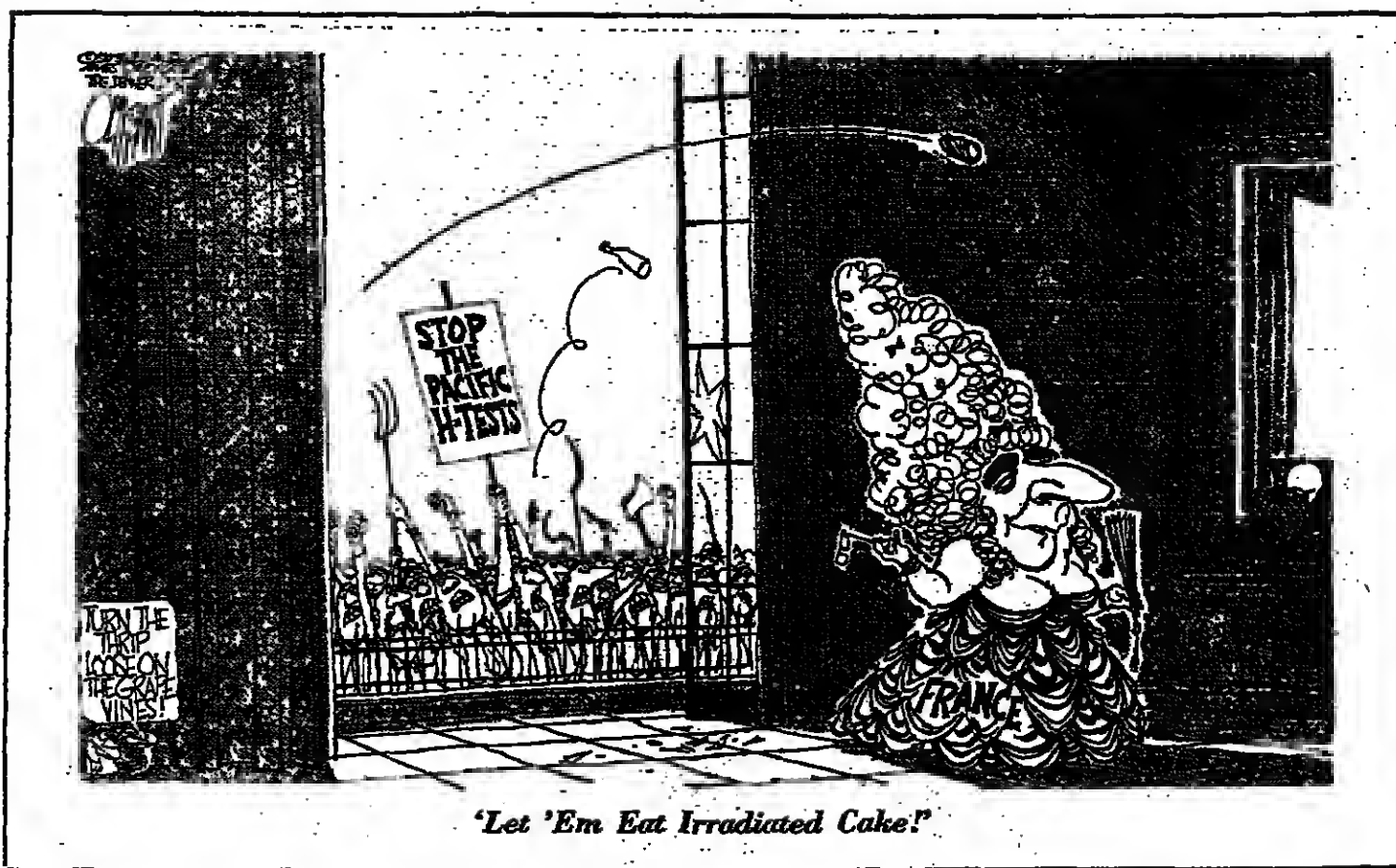
July 6, 1898

PARIS—The feeling seems to be rapidly gaining ground in Europe that Spain has done all that honor requires of her and that the time has come when, sensitive as she is on this point, she can open negotiations for peace without any loss of self-respect. Even in Spain itself the same spirit is beginning to show itself. A leading Barcelona paper says, "As the national honor is satisfied, nothing now compels us to continue so unequal a contest." Can peace be really near?

Fifty Years Ago

July 6, 1923

NEW YORK—Those whose business it is to scrutinize the ranks of the college teams in a search for new material for the major leagues of baseball declare that not in years have so many prospects appeared on the scene, and that not in years have so many variety prospects been so reluctant to adopt baseball as a profession—even temporarily. Some baseball men say the reason is that only a few of the rich clubs can make it worth a youngster's while, so he chooses another profession.



Following the Twists of Cambodian Politics

By Malcolm W. Browne

PENOM PENH—Standing on the tarmac of the Phnom Penh airport is a wrecked MIG-17 jet fighter plane sent by the Russians to help Prince Norodom Sihanouk against neighboring Thailand and South Vietnam, allies of the United States.

After Prince Sihanouk was deposed as chief of state in 1970 by a junta led by Marshal Lon Nol, the MIG was flown for a while for the Lon Nol government against Communist-led forces. It was finally destroyed by those same forces, by then arrayed on the side of Prince Sihanouk and his exile government, situated in Peking.

The history of the plane parallels the complicated twists Cambodian politics has taken over the last six years.

Surprise

There was surprise here at the word from Washington Tuesday that the war in Cambodia could be ended by the "extremely delicate" negotiations that were said to be under way involving three distinct Cambodian factions. The three are the Phnom Penh government, headed by President Lon Nol, the exile government of Prince Sihanouk and the insurgent forces fighting in Cambodia.

More than surprise was expressed by the prince. In an interview with The New York Times over the weekend in Rome, where he was visiting, he denied that either his government, based in Peking, or the guerrilla movement in Cambodia was engaged in negotiations with the Phnom Penh government or with any outside power.

"The only contacts there are between the Americans, China, Hanoi, Moscow and Paris," the prince said. "It is a tragicomic farce."

In general, the three elements in the proposed equation of settlement regularly described their differences as irreconcilable.

Marshal Lon Nol's government has sentenced Prince Sihanouk to death in absentia, and leaders here have said many times recently that they would not be willing to join in a coalition government that included him.

From his headquarters in Peking, Prince Sihanouk has repeatedly said he would execute all the leaders of the group that overthrew him if they fell into his hands. These include Marshal Lon Nol and the three other members of the governing council.

Prince Sihanouk, who has never been known to forgive and forget, also said in a speech in Rome last week that the Americans had "categorically and definitely" turned down his offer of negotiations and that the war could end only when the Americans withdrew all military support from Marshal Lon Nol.

The third group, the insurgents, represent the real mystery. Their identity, leadership, political ten-

dencies and involvement with foreign allies are among the most disputed topics of conversation here in the capital. Upon such questions hinges the whole argument whether the conflict is a civil war or merely an extension of the war between the Vietnamese Communists and the Americans.

There is agreement on both sides of the conflict that the insurgents, known as the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces, hold the lion's share of the land, are on the offensive everywhere and are one of the principals, but that is the only thing on which there is agreement.

Prince Sihanouk says that he is their leader and that the chain of command extends directly from him to the units in the field. In this contention he is supported, at least publicly, by Peking and Hanoi.

Washington and Phnom Penh argue that Prince Sihanouk has neither the authority nor access to any chain of command and that he is merely a temporary figurehead used for propaganda.

On the other hand, Washington and Phnom Penh are divided in one important respect. Marshal Lon Nol's government contends that the insurgents are only a token front for aggression by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong, which supposedly maintain command at every level. American officials see the Vietnamese

role as pivotal but generally feel that ethnic Cambodians are doing most of the fighting for the other side.

Few Observers

Reliable information about the composition and command of the insurgents is virtually unavailable. There are few qualified American observers in the field and no full-time military advisers with government forces.

The Cambodian intelligence network, never regarded as reliable, was just about dissolved with the enforced departure of the president's powerful brother, Brig. Gen. Lon Non, two months ago.

Since the government represents what appears to be the losing side, it gets little information from frightened farmers, it takes few prisoners who can be interrogated and receives fewer defections each month.

Significant government forces have taken no Vietnamese prisoners in a long time. The Cambodian Army spokesman, Col. Am Rong, said in an interview that this was to be expected because "the North Vietnamese are always very careful to avoid putting themselves in danger of capture or identification."

The only defector from Prince Sihanouk's immediate entourage in Peking, Ker Chheng, who since arriving here last January has been made a lieutenant colonel in the military police,

says that the prince has no contact with the insurgents.

If knowledge of the insurgent leadership is vague, hard information about its political structure and links with Hanoi is even more so.

While North Vietnam, the Viet Cong and the Laotian Pathet Lao have all strongly identified Marxist-Leninist "vanguard parties," no such party has been identified as the elite of the Cambodian insurgents. Nor has a Cambodian party emerged with recognition in either Moscow or Peking as "a fraternal party."

Insurgents Trained

In recent years several thousand Cambodian insurgents are believed to have been trained in North Vietnam; about 4,000 are said to have made it back, presumably to provide a cadre of officers for the insurgents.

An American commented: "They fight like Viet Cong, but it may be as erroneous to assume that they are directed by Hanoi as it would be to assume that a Libyan or even South Vietnamese Air Force pilot trained in the United States is necessarily responsive to Washington."

If there are negotiations in progress to end the war in Cambodia, at the very least they may finally clarify who is fighting on the other side. If such revelations are not yet at hand, peace is probably a long way off still.

On-the-Job Democracy

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK—Last month, when a multinational Swiss corporation announced plans to abolish the jobs of nearly half the work force at a watch factory it owns in France—the Lip Co. in Besancon—the workers seized the plant and continued to turn out watches, selling them at cut-rate prices.

The Swiss owners accused the workers of theft, but the workers have alienated support and sympathy all over the world. The Roman Catholic archbishop of Besancon told the largest demonstration in the town has seen since the Liberation in 1945, "I know what the imperatives are of a modern economy. But have we not resigned ourselves too quickly to make of money the master of the world?"

View Challenged

Not long ago such a statement would have been dismissed by capitalists and their economic spokesmen as an unrealistic and misguided clerical sentiment. The capitalist response would have been that the quest for profits would increase efficiency—and the well-being of the society as a whole, over the long run. Their workers directly affected might

suffer, but most of those laid off would ultimately get better jobs at higher pay elsewhere, as the economy kept expanding.

Critics of that traditional view challenge it nowadays on its most basic assumption—that the capitalist necessarily knows best how to increase efficiency and he and his business managers must therefore be in undisputed charge of the enterprise.

In countries as politically and ideologically different as West Germany, Norway, Yugoslavia and Israel, trade-union officials, managers and political leaders are working at experiments in increasing labor's share of responsibility for industrial decision making—in some cases at shop-floor level, in others at board-room level and sometimes at both levels.

Industrial democracy takes many different forms in different countries—the kibbutzim in Israel, on boards of directors in West Germany, by self-management in Yugoslavia and through wide-ranging labor-management control in Norway. But the common element is a recognition of the need to decentralize and diffuse power among those who work for any organization. Proponents of the new approaches contend that industrial democracy results not in less but in greater efficiency.

In the United States, experiments have been rare, but David Jenkins, author of "Job Power: Blue and White-Collar Democracy," reports outstanding successes have resulted where industrial democracy has been tried. At Procter and Gamble's Lima, Ohio, plant, for instance, greater labor participation in management reduced overall costs by 50 percent below that of a conventional plant, despite much higher pay scales. In addition, quality was greatly improved; a P&G manager, Charles Krone, said of the Lima plant, "It has the most outstanding quality record of any company we have—it is virtually perfect quality." Similar successes were reported at Texas Instruments, Syntex, Monsanto, R. G. Barry Corp., Eaton Corp., Lincoln Electric Co. and a few others.

But some bosses apparently cannot stand the threat to their managerial prerogatives and egos. And, to make co-determination succeed, the employees must be rewarded with more than thank-you-very-muches. They also need more pay if they succeed in boosting productivity. In a world where money has both an instru-

mental and a status value, money remains a pleasant and useful form of recognition. However, as societies grow both more affluent and more civilized, employees care more and more about playing a creative role in their organizations. They are proud to contribute their ideas and help shape the outcome.

Incomes Rise

With incomes rising and workers owning their own homes and anxious to control the conditions of their families' lives, they dig in harder against being pushed out of jobs and shunted from place to place. In the United States this resistance nowadays is more likely to take the form of pressing for protection against foreign imports or demanding government subsidies for contracts to save failing companies than efforts to rescue companies by taking them over or changing organizational structures.

With few exceptions, American labor leaders seem satisfied to let the bosses manage while they criticize their decisions from the outside and focus on money and other collective-bargaining demands.

Some top American managers—and management theorists—fear the United States' birthplace of the assembly line, the speed-up, "scientific management" and time-and-motion studies—may now be practicing an obsolete managerial philosophy that is alienating workers and causing productivity to drag. Is it time for American business and labor to take a closer look at industrial democracy—or is democracy something to be practiced only after working hours?

Schlesinger And Feeling Of Déjà Vu

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—Hard-pressed backers of a strong national defense on Capitol Hill and in the White House had confidently expected a robust ally in the new secretary of defense, James Schlesinger, but they are now deeply distressed by his perplexing performance in Brussels a month ago.

In offhand remarks during a closed-door NATO ministers' meeting on June 7, Schlesinger played down estimates of Soviet strength in Communist Europe. Moreover, both the substance of a prepared speech he made and those who helped prepare it reminded hard-liners of "minimum deterrence" concepts prevalent during Robert S. McNamara's tenure at the Pentagon.

"I have this unmistakable feeling of déjà vu," one old McNamara critic told us.

The incident has upset Schlesinger's hard-line supporters, including Sen. Henry M. Jackson, who expected a forceful enunciation of unilateral disarmament. It also underlines private contentions of important critics, including White House counselor Melvin R. Laird, that Schlesinger is not the man to preach the increasingly unpopular sermon of defense preparedness.

Still Secret

Schlesinger's words at Brussels remain secret. But official Pentagon sources concede that, during his offhand remarks, Schlesinger reduced estimated Soviet strength in Central Europe by 35 percent by omitting Soviet troops stationed in Hungary (which is also Moscow's position).

Worried NATO ministers can away with the distinct impression that Schlesinger was telling the NATO's intelligence estimates of Soviet strength were badly bloated. Their understandable conclusion: Uncle Sam was preparing for a unilateral troop withdrawal which would change the military and political face of Europe.

Back in Washington, Defense Department insiders were a much more concerned by who contributed to Schlesinger's Brussels speech, as by what it contained. Schlesinger requested help from Prof. William W. Kaufmann of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who as a Pentagon consultant was an architect of the McNamara strategy.

Kaufmann, who has argued the Soviet strength is overestimated and NATO strength underestimated, is considered an apostle of "minimum deterrence"—a doctrine which helps rationalize lower defense spending. Two other collaborators on the Brussels speech, Reginald Brown of the Defense Department and Bruce Clark of the CIA, are also considered "minimum deterrence" advocates. The puzzle for hard-liners: Why was Schlesinger never thought a soft-liner, seeking out such advisers?

Laird Not Happy

The final Brussels speech was never cleared with the National Security Council. Not even Henry Kissinger, the all-powerful NSC director then negotiating with the North Vietnamese in Paris, saw it. Kissinger first heard of Schlesinger's Brussels remarks when Joseph Louis, NATO secretary general, complained to him in Paris. In sum, Schlesinger's performance caused much unhappiness at the NSC.

Those same NSC staffers he rejoiced two months ago when the Watergate scandal forced President Nixon to shift Bill Richardson, suspected of civil liberties abuses, from Defense to Justice and replace him with Director Schlesinger. Not in it for cheering section, however, was ex-Defense Secretary Laird, the briefly in private life.

Laird was not consulted about Schlesinger. Had he been, he would have advised that Schlesinger's background as a Raytheon Corp. systems analyst and a college professor did not equip him to perform an increasingly isolationist Congress to support strong defense. An experienced politician would have been recommended by Laird.

The reputation of the famous pipe-smoking Schlesinger generally is one of strength, toughness and intellect. But he also has critics in the Office of Management and Budget, the Atomic Energy Commission and—brief but tumultuously—the CIA.

Those critics insist Schlesinger is an inveterate linker obsessed with changing institutions, often for the sake of change and always for the better. His performance at Brussels, they say, signals more of the same at the Pentagon at a time when the Defense Department program of ill afford it.

Vatican Warns Theologians On Doubting Infallibility

By Paul Hoffman

ROME, July 5 (UPI).—The Vatican today put Roman Catholics sternly on their guard against theologians who question the dogma of papal infallibility. A 4,000-word doctrinal statement also condemned what it termed the "dogmatic relativism" of some scholars and ordered church authorities to eliminate the "abuse" of laymen attempting to distribute the sacrament of holy communion, wherever it may occur.

Today's document did not mention any theologian by name. However, a Vatican spokesman indicated that it was principally aimed at the Rev. Hans Küng, a Swiss professor at Tübingen University in West Germany.

Father Küng recently published a study on the doctrine of papal infallibility that caused controversy throughout the church and started an investigation by the Vatican.

In his book, "Infallible? An

Inquiry," Father Küng, a leader of a current school of liberal theology, analyzed the dogma of papal infallibility and found it nearly meaningless.

The dogma was proclaimed, following bitter disputes, by the first Vatican Council in 1870. Papal infallibility means that the pope cannot err or teach error when he speaks "ex cathedra," that is, "from the chair" of the Apostle St. Peter in his role as supreme teacher of the church.

In the 103 years since the First Vatican Council, the popes have been using this faculty most sparingly. The latest instance of a statement issued as infallible was in 1950 when Pope Pius XII solemnly defined the new dogma of the Virgin Mary's bodily assumption to heaven.

Churchmen here explained today that papal pronouncements were always authoritative but must not be considered infallible and irrevocable. The sources mentioned Pope Paul's condemnation of mechanical and chemical methods of birth control and his insistence on the rule of celibacy for priests as examples of papal teachings that were issued without invocation of infallibility and, therefore, might, at least theoretically, be changed.

The Vatican spokesman who discussed Father Küng's case today was the Most Rev. Joseph Schröffer, a German. In a press conference, Bishop Schröffer said that "proceedings against Father Küng were pending at the Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, which issued today's document."

Supreme Tribunal

This body, until 1965 known as the Holy Office, is the church's supreme tribunal in matters of faith and morals.

Bishop Schröffer stated that the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith had written to Father Küng stating that the "possibility of a colloquy" with him on his published views was contemplated. If Father Küng agreed with today's doctrinal statement on infallibility, the proceedings against him could be ended, the bishop said.

Rwanda Aide Leads Army in Taking Power

NAIROBI, July 5 (UPI).—Official Kigali radio reported that the army seized control today in the tiny east African state of Rwanda, one of the poorest and most densely populated countries in the world.

Moving before dawn, troops over the defense minister, Gen. Juvenal Habyarimana, killed President Grégoire Kayibanda and his staff, took over all government buildings, dissolved the National Assembly and banned all political activities.

Diplomatic reports from Kigali reaching here said the coup was bloodless. There was no fighting, the city was calm and shops remained closed, the reports said.

Gen. Habyarimana, a member of the majority Hutu tribe, immediately established a national committee for peace and unity and issued a five-point decree for ruling the country, including the dissolution of the assembly.

House Arrest

The radio said President Kayibanda, 49, would be retained as a figurehead for the moment, but deputy ministers would take over the running of governmental departments while ministers remained under house arrest. Military commanders took over regional administration posts.

President Kayibanda was serving his third four-year term in office and had been eligible for re-election. Diplomatic sources said the president had been trying to have the constitution changed to make him eligible for another term, and it was this which prompted the army to act. The general elections had been scheduled for September.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said the fact Gen. Habyarimana was a member of the ruling Hutu tribe probably ruled out, at least for the moment, further widespread fighting between the Hutu and minority Tutsi tribe.

They described the coup as a "restructuring" among the ruling group rather than a new administration, although the army vowed to remain in power for the foreseeable future.

Rwanda, together with neighboring Burundi, was a Belgian colony until independence in 1962. There has been tribal warfare for centuries in the region, which is now Rwanda and Burundi. The fighting between the Hutu and the Tutsi flared up again earlier this year and it was reported that several thousand Tutsi either were killed or fled Rwanda. The Tutsi make up less than 15 percent of Rwanda's population of more than 3 million persons.

Orthodox Clergy Meet to Review Cyprus Dispute

NICOSIA, Cyprus, July 5 (Reuters).—Fifteen leaders of Orthodox churches in the Middle East gathered at the Cyprus Archbishopric here today to hear charges against three bishops who have been trying to unsettle Archbishop Makarios.

The archbishop has charged the bishops of Paphos, Kitium and Kyrenia with holding secret or unauthorized meetings and causing a schism in the Cyprus church. The bishops have declared Archbishop Makarios, who is also the president of Cyprus, stripped of his church titles.

The three bishops are backed by underground groups which President Makarios claims were formed by the former BOKA guerrilla leader, Gen. George Grivas, with the aim of overthrowing the government and declaring Enosis (union with Greece).

Newspapers supporting the rebel bishops and Gen. Grivas have attacked the visiting prelates as "foreigners" and "invaders," and said they were contravening canon law by consorting with the "defrocked" Archbishop Makarios in religious services.

Protestant Unit Claims Murder of Man in Belfast

BELFAST, July 5 (UPI).—Gunmen seized control of a Belfast building's yard today and shot to death a man who arrived later, police said. A Protestant extremist group claimed responsibility for the killing.

Four gunmen invaded the yard on the edge of the Catholic Lower Falls district shortly after dawn today, police said. They tied up three workmen and ordered a fourth to open the yard gate to their target, aged about 50.

"Once their quarry was inside, they led him away out of sight of the others and shot him to death," a police spokesman said.

An anonymous telephone caller who said he spoke for the Ulster Freedom Fighters told a Belfast newspaper that the UFF killed the man in retaliation for the weekend bombing of a Belfast Protestant drinking club which injured 50 persons.

New Centrist Group Proposed in France

PARIS, July 5 (Reuters).—The centrist reform movement set up for the French elections last March began to break apart yesterday, with co-leader Jean Lecanuet virtually divorcing himself from his chief colleague, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber.

Mr. Lecanuet called for the creation of a new social democratic party in France, which would pick a candidate to represent the entire French center in the 1976 presidential elections.

The reformists won 30 seats in the 490-seat National Assembly elected in March. This was a considerable gain from the previous parliament.



BRICK-BREAKER—Five bricks (dimensions and composition not given) crumbling under the blow of Don Warner, a black belt-holder of Hamilton, Ontario. He broke 3,900 bricks in under 5 hours to shatter the previous brick-breaking record of 3,500 in 13 hours as listed in the Guinness Book of Records.

Soviet Encyclopedia Notes Kennedy Without Khrushchev

MOSCOW, July 5 (AP).—The latest volume of the new Soviet encyclopedia carries an article on the late President John F. Kennedy that ignores his 1961 Vienna summit with Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and the two leaders' 1963 showdown over Soviet missiles in Cuba.

The brief article, accompanied by a picture of the President, says his policy favored a doctrine of "flexible response" rather than the "massive retaliation" or "rollback of Communism" that had marked U.S. policy under President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

At the same time, it says, President Kennedy tried to "strengthen military blocs and develop the military power of the U.S.A., as well as using economic aid"

Leonid Z. Stein, 39, Dies; Soviet Chess Champion

MOSCOW, July 5 (AP).—Soviet grandmaster Leonid Zakharovich Stein, 39, three times chess champion of the Soviet Union, died yesterday, the newspaper Sovetskoye Sport reported today.

Soviet sportswriters said Mr. Stein collapsed of a heart attack in Moscow's Rossiya Hotel yesterday morning as he was preparing to leave for England.

The brief, black-bordered obituary notice on the back page of the national sports daily gave no cause of death.

Mr. Stein was to participate in the European chess championship which opens tomorrow in Bath, England. Soviet sports officials had no word on whether Mr. Stein would be replaced in the tournament.

Eric Stowe Hatch

TORRINGTON, Conn., July 5 (AP).—Eric Stowe Hatch, 71, chairman of the Connecticut Historical Commission, writer and novelist, died yesterday. He wrote "My Man Godfrey," a movie comedy of the 1930s and also wrote the scripts for the "Topper" television series of the 1950s.

David K. Gottlieb

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 5 (AP).—David K. Gottlieb, 59, president of a newspaper chain, died yesterday. Mr. Gottlieb was president of Lea Enterprises, Inc., which operates 14 daily newspapers in the Midwest, Montana and Oregon, and also six broadcast facilities.

Tor Gjerdal

BERGEN, Norway, July 5 (Reuters).—Tor Gjerdal, 63, former assistant director general of UNESCO, died here Tuesday.

After working as a reporter and foreign correspondent for the Norwegian labor press, Mr. Gjerdal was head of the wartime Norwegian government's information service in London, then press attaché at the Norwegian Embassy in Washington.

In 1946, he became director of UNESCO's department of mass communication.

Theodor Martens

MUNICH, July 5 (UPI).—Theodor Martens, 76, former publisher of "Quick" and "Revue" magazines, died Sunday, his family announced yesterday.

Mr. Martens founded "Quick" illustrated magazine in 1943, acquired "Revue" in 1955 and sold both to the Heinrich Bauer Publishing Co. in 1966.

Barundi Denies Charge

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, July 5 (Reuters).—Burundi today rejected a formal protest by Tanzania charging that Burundi forces attacked Tanzania last Friday, killing four women, two men and two children.

Reputation Of Mounties Has Dimmed Increased Criticism Of Canadian Police

By William Borders

REGINA, Saskatchewan, July 5 (UPI).—Queen Elizabeth II led a rich and colorful 100th birthday celebration for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police yesterday, at a time when the venerable force is a target of controversy.

There are police forces all over the world, but none has acquired the fame and reputation of Canada's Mounties," declared the queen, who with Prince Philip is nearing the end of an 11-day tour across this country.

The men of the mounted police succeeded in maintaining law and order and a confidence in the civil government throughout a vast area which might otherwise have succumbed to lawless chaos," the queen told the ranks of Mounties lined up before her on a parade ground.

"You must continue to be worthy of your reputation as men of justice, integrity and honor."

As the queen pointed out, the scarlet-coated Mountie, in his spurs and broad-brimmed hat, still symbolizes the law to Canadians from the urban centers to the forests of the Northwest, where the force first built its reputation for the relentless pursuit of criminals.

But the image of the mounted police as an undeviating symbol of rectitude has been dimmed a bit during its 100th year by charges of authoritarianism, wire-tapping, pettiness and harassment of citizens, particularly Indians.

"During my last seven years on the force," former Mountie Jack Ramsay wrote last summer, "I watched members lying, falsifying records and ignoring suspects' rights until I came to dislike putting on the famous scarlet tunic, because it made me feel like a hypocrite."

The article by Mr. Ramsay, in Maclean's, a monthly magazine, was dismissed by some in the force as the work of a disgruntled man. But through the article and in subsequent television appearances he attracted a good deal of attention with the charge that the effectiveness of the force had been reduced by blind devotion to tradition and to its hierarchy.

"Morale Has Fallen"

"The RCMP is much more concerned with polishing its image than with pursuing its ideal," Mr. Ramsay declared in a criticism which some Mounties privately agree. "As a result, morale has fallen so low that alcoholism and suicide have become serious problems."

In recent months, the force has also been assailed in an "unauthorized history," and the adulation of it has diminished, a side effect of Canadian revisionism over the Watergate affair.

"We have to control the mounted police, and the rest of our establishment, to avoid the kinds of excesses we're seeing in Washington," an Ontario woman complained in supporting anti-wire-tapping legislation, which has gained emphasis in Ottawa since the scandal in the United States.

With sophisticated intelligence and laboratory facilities, the force still generally lives up to the "get their man" cliché created near the turn of the century by a Montana newspaper that said of accused men: "They fetch their men every time."

But the powerful role of a rarely challenged national police agency has come increasingly into question on the campuses, where the Mounties do undercover work among drug users and some radical groups, and among the partisans of the U.S. anti-draft exiles, who regard the force with suspicion.

As Canada becomes more and more an urban nation—two-thirds of its 22 million inhabitants live in cities—some Canadians see only a quaint anachronism in the rugged and valiant force that helped tame the Canadian West.

Although few Mounties are mounted these days, they still often dress in breeches and riding boots with spurs, even in cities or at airports.

Syria Dedicates Euphrates Dam

TABQA, Syria, July 5 (AP).—President Hafez Assad today pushed a button that altered the course of the Euphrates River toward a new Soviet-financed dam.

The dam will more than double Syria's irrigated land in the next 50 years, triple the nation's output of electricity and prevent annual floods that devastate Syria and Iraq during the rainy season.

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Cranko's Death Held To Be Accidental

DUBLIN, July 5 (AP).—John Cranko, director of the Stuttgart Ballet, accidentally choked to death, about an ailing last month after he swallowed drugs prescribed by doctors, an inquest ruled yesterday.

The coroner, Dr. Patrick Boffin, stressed that Mr. Cranko, 47, did not die from a drug overdose. The drug, chloral hydrate, was relatively safe and the amount he took was much less than a fatal dose, he said. Death was due to asphyxia by stomach inhalation while under the hypnotic effect of the drug, Dr. Boffin said.

Mr. Cranko collapsed over the Atlantic, June 26, and the airliner made an emergency stop at Dublin Airport. He was dead by the time he reached the hospital.

Barundi Denies Charge

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, July 5 (Reuters).—Burundi today rejected a formal protest by Tanzania charging that Burundi forces attacked Tanzania last Friday, killing four women, two men and two children.

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FOR THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS

Hijacked Argentine Jet Lands In Havana After Four Stops

MIAMI, July 5 (AP).—A hijacked airliner with 26 persons aboard landed safely in Havana today after stops in Argentina, Chile, Peru and Panama, more than 17 hours after it was seized in Argentina.

In Buenos Aires, an airline spokesman said the plane had a case of money on board. Reports said it contained as much as \$700,000.

The Argentine government indicated it may test its newly restored relations with Cuba by asking the Communist nation to return the hijacker or hijackers.

Meanwhile, the government said Cuba had reported that the plane would return to Buenos Aires tomorrow.

A Havana newscast referred to the hijacked Boeing-737 as the "Argentine Airlines airplane commandeered yesterday by an individual armed with a sawed-off 16-gauge shotgun and 80 shells."

There have been conflicting reports on the number of hijackers. Forty-nine passengers were allowed to leave the jet in Chile and some said they saw only one hijacker, who pulled a weapon from under a poncho, but the plane's pilot radioed yesterday that there were six hijackers aboard. The hijackers were reported to have asked for a \$300,000 ransom to be paid to a children's hospital in Buenos Aires.

The plane landed first in Mendoza, near the Chilean border, to take on more fuel. But airport authorities refused to gas up the plane and it flew 150 miles over the Andes to the Chilean capital, Santiago.

There it was refueled and 49 of the passengers were allowed off.

8 Spanish Basques Jailed 15 to 30 Years

SANTANDER, Spain, July 5 (UPI).—A military court today sentenced eight Basque separatists to prison terms ranging from 15 to 30 years in the kidnapping of a wealthy industrialist.

The defendants were also ordered to repay construction tycoon Felipe Huarte the \$5 million pesetas (\$852,000) ransom, which has not been recovered. Mr. Huarte was kidnapped from his Pamplona home in January and freed 10 days later after his family met the abductors' demands, which included the settlement of a labor conflict in one of Mr. Huarte's plants.

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The Suntan as Status: A Dangerous Symbol

By Virginia Lee Warren

NEW YORK (NYT)—It goes on all year now, this tanning of the skin, at least for all those who can get to a ski resort or to the tropics. But summer, naturally, is the real season; this is when anyone can get in on it simply by stretching out in a backyard or on a roof or at a beach.

And the obsessive way in which virtually everyone works at the process, despite all those warnings about how the sun inexorably ages the skin and can cause skin cancer, tends to bring to mind those other creatures who seem determined to rush to their own doom: lemmings, with their fatal stampede into the sea; salmon, with their battering, exhausting and often lethal journey to headwater streams in order to spawn.

But the comparison is really not quite fair to the lemmings and salmon. They can't help themselves. Caucasians, on the other hand, have been subjecting themselves to the sun in their present fashion for no more than 50 years (some estimates say less than 30).

Whatever suffering, effort and mess are entailed are welcomed as fervently and about as ecstatically as the early saints embraced martyrdom. Indeed, a dermatologist, Dr. S. W. Becker Jr., made the point some years ago that while ancient people offered sacrifices other than themselves

to the sun, Americans are busy offering themselves. (He could have added Australians and Europeans.)

Fair Skin

What brought this about? For centuries a fair skin had been prized. Would a knight have jousted for a suntanned maiden? According to Dr. Becker, the dermatologist who pointed out that Americans are now sacrificing themselves to the sun, "older cultures regarded tanning and weathering of the skin by sunlight as a stigma of the lower classes; the pale translucent complexion identified a person as above laboring in the fields."

Then came the Industrial Revolution. It put the lower classes indoors and their interminable hours with never a vacation gave them a pale and sickly look. Ever so gradually, down through the years, a fair skin began to seem less desirable.

Working Women

This was only one factor. Middle-class women began taking jobs in World War I and it wouldn't do for them to look as if they were about to swoon. As more and more of them went into the kind of work where they would compete with men, they sensed that to appear fragile would put them at a disadvantage. Also, as the years brought a shortening in the work hours, everyone could be outdoors more. Then the thinking almost every-



Parisians in the sun at the Piscine Deligny.

where seems to have become: The darker the suntan, the more leisure involved; the more leisure involved, the more wealth in back of it.

Dr. Perry Robins, associate professor of clinical dermatology at New York University Medical Center, said flatly the other day in his office, "A suntan is a status symbol."

Dr. Farrington Daniels Jr., professor of dermatology at Cornell University Medical College, and chief of the division of dermatology at New York Hospital, agreed. They both realize that, as Dr. Becker said some years ago, "Many segments of American society endorse a deep tan, especially out of season, with an aura of virility and wealth."

Dr. Daniels said, "Sunlight is far more important than the passage of time in destroying the visage of youth." Dr. Robins said, "Every day in the sun makes the skin an extra day older."

But since the dermatologists know that social pressure to have a browned skin is not going to be resisted, they ask for moderation. "Use discretion," said Dr. Robins, who then went on to say it is unfortunate that so many people think they look and feel healthier when they have a tan. Dr. Daniels said, "Almost all medical research has shown that suntanning is not beneficial."

Dr. Robins said that persons with skin cancer used to be in their 60s or 70s and that they had had to spend many of these years working outdoors. "But now we're getting patients in their 20s and 30s," he estimates that there are at least one million new cases a year; this is for all ages.

"Skin cancer," he said, "is locally malignant, that is, it never spreads to other parts of the body and if it has not been neglected it can be cured 99 percent of the time by relatively easy methods."

WINE

Things Afoot In Bordeaux

By Jon Winroth

BORDEAUX, France, July 5 (NYT)—Things are stirring in Bordeaux. First it was the reclassification of Chateau Mouton-Rothschild as a first growth of the Medoc (NYT, June 23). Now it is the wine trade itself that is being shaken up, and by none other than France's new partner in the Common Market.

The British have been associated with the Bordeaux wine trade since the days of Eleanor of Aquitaine, and many long-established wine companies and estates carry English names. But it is a relative newcomer that has Bordeaux buzzing.

Gilbey S.A., Bordeaux was formed in 1968 as a French trading company (importer, or shipper), and in 1968 it was decided to develop direct exports to the major international markets. Five years later this youthful branch of International Distillers and Vintners Ltd., under the management of Martin Bamford, has secured the exclusive distribution rights to one of the top Medoc wines, third growth Chateau Giscours.

That Pierre Tard, owner with his father, Nicolas of Giscours, should have turned to Gilbey says a lot about the current state of the traditional Bordeaux wine trade. Certain of the shipping houses are rumored to be in serious financial straits. The traditional system of distribution is also under attack for unnecessary fragmentation leading to inflationary competition in buying. American and Japanese buyers (the latter are only 14th among Bordeaux clients) are not responsible for the recent spectacular rise in prices, according to Mr. Bamford. The system is:

Chateau Giscours, whose wine was classified a third growth of Medoc in 1855.

Jon Winroth.

This consists of the same chateau wine being bid for publicly by dozens of shippers, each out to have a number of famous wines to offer its clients, no matter what the price. But how long will the client stand still for outrageously inflated prices?

Under the exclusive distribution system, the price remains a private matter between the distributor and the grower, and thus cannot contribute to raising prices by emulation. The distributor is guaranteed a steady source of quality wine while the grower knows he can sell his entire crop even in off years.

Furthermore, he knows where and how it is being sold and to whom.

Giscours is quite a catch for Gilbey. An ancient estate that once briefly was co-owned by Americans in the early 19th century, it has frequently changed hands. From World War I until 1954 it was in a period of decline that nearly reached disastrous proportions.

Vines Uprooted
Vines were uprooted in the '30s and production fell to a mere 1,000 cases. The Tardis have brought in new equipment, built new buildings and are constantly replanting new acreage.

Production is now at 35,000 cases and should be up by 30 percent in a few years as a further 50 acres come under cultivation.

This will involve changing the microclimate by creating artificial lakes to warm certain parts

of the new vineyards that would otherwise be subject to damaging spring frosts. Once this is done, the vineyard will, in the cover the same area it did in the 18th century, although in the intervening period forests were planted.

The forests are to be retained as nature preserves for wild birds and animals. The entire estate covers 750 acres, one of the largest in the region. The chateau itself and its outbuilding are impressive and are one of the few places where large wine festivals or banquets can be held in a genuine wine setting in the Bordeaux area.

The Tardis came to Giscours from Algeria and Mr. Bamford is an Englishman. There resentment at what is thought of as a foreign element, but a infusion of new blood has always meant a resurgence of vigor on the historical scale.

NEWPORT IN NEW YORK

Concept Proves a Winner at Philharmonic

By Leonard Feather

NEW YORK—A concert premise so unusual that it is bound to be widely imitated was used in the "Jazz Suite to the American Song," staged by the Newport Jazz Festival this week at the Philharmonic Hall.

The basis was simple. A particular composer was assigned to each soloist or group. Thus, Jimmy McPartland's Dixieland sextet played Irving Berlin's songs; pianist Barbara Carroll and singer Sylvia Syms interpreted Harold Arlen; Dave Brubeck played Jimmy Van Heusen; Earl Hines teamed with guitarist Al Casey for a Fats Waller song cycle, and so forth.

A built-in advantage was the necessity to bear a melody in mind and keep it within reasonable time limits, instead of the virtuoso jazz session procedure of blowing for an hour on the blues. The concept practically assured a superbly diversified program of improvisations on consistently suitable material.

The tone smacked more of East Side grace than Uptown grit, both in the choice of singers (Mable Mercer, Teddi King and instrumentalists Stan Getz, Gerry Mulligan). An exception was Roland Kirk's Ellington set. Accompanied by Marian McPartland at the piano, he waltzed through a favorite "Sophisticated Lady," then turned "Satin Doll" into a wild invention for two hours which he played simultaneously. Al Hillebrand then added his hissing sounds and nose-diving notes on "Do Nothing Till You Hear From Me."

By regrettably taking early

leave of this exceptional recital, it was possible to catch most of a once-in-a-lifetime gathering at Carnegie Hall. Joe Newman, the ex-Basie trumpeter, had conceived the impossible dream of reassembling his cello sidemen who had worked for the Count in the 1950s.

The result was an explosion of swinging music, warm vibrations and good feelings all around. It was a delight to hear such men as saxophonists Marshal Royal, Frank West, Frank Foster, trombonist Al Grey and many others back in their old chairs, playing arrangements that have lit up many a night at Birdland.

Joe Williams was on hand, in exemplary form, and for the coup de grace there was Miss Helen Humes, who was Basie's very first girl singer (1938-42).

Miss Humes, who had not sung a note in seven years, has a high-pitched, reedy sound that

is at once charming, affectionate and powerfully rhythmic. In four selections, including "Son of the Wanderer" and the blues "Million Dollar Secret," suggests that she should be out of retirement and back in the band right now.

An earlier portion of this show played by the present Basie orchestra, suffered by comparison. Singers Jimmy Ricks is no Willie Hams or Humes and the spirit generated by the rampan band could not be achieved during this segment. Yet a certain thrash of that magic Basie essence ran through both groups.

All and all, this was a unique and richly rewarding program—as was the show at the Philharmonic. It was encouraging to observe that both concerts played to packed houses, and were received with as much enthusiasm as the artists put into their performances.

© Los Angeles Times.

SHARPS AND FLATS

COPENHAGEN — Montmartre jazz continues to offer head-line attractions with Jackie McLean and the Kenny Drew trio tonight (Friday) and tomorrow (Saturday), the McCoy Tyner quartet next Tuesday and Wednesday, and Gene Ammons, Dexter Gordon and the Horace Parlan trio next Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

GENEVA—Guitarist Manitas de Plata at the Pateinoire tonight (Friday) at 8 p.m.

CANNES, France — The Delta Rhythm Boys at the plush Palm Beach Casino every night from next Wednesday to July 21.

PARIS — Bluesman Memphis Slim, just back from the Montreux Jazz Festival, opens tonight (Friday) at the Trois Maillets. Dixieland with Maxine Searcy at the Belfrage Restaurant and the coolest keyboard sounds in town at the Living Room with Alice Darr and Aaron Bridges. Also, the Finn Ziegler jazz trio will give a concert at the Grand Palais next Thursday at 8 p.m. The group is sponsored by the Danish Ministry of Cultural Affairs.

MONTREUX, Switzerland — Gene Ammons, Dexter Gordon, Sonny Rollins, Kenny Clarke, Alice Coltrane and Chico Hamilton among some of the stars appearing at the festival this week.

Busy month of July from trumpet great Miles Davis, who is at the Beaulieu festival tonight (Friday), and then on Sunday at the Montreux Festival, next Tuesday at the Rainbow Theatre in London, next Wednesday for two shows at the Olympia in Paris, July 14 at the Tabarka festival



Miles Davis busy month.

in Tunisia, July 16 in Pessu Italy, July 17 in Verona and the back to France on July 30 Antibes.

Sarah Vaughan also in Antibes on July 21 and 22 and Dizzy Gillespie in St. Tropez on July 30. British rock group Slade number one on British single charts with "Skeezee Me, Pleez Me" while British rock singer David Bowie's "Life on Mars" No. 10. He recently pulled a no prize by saying he will make more concert appearances, but instead will try his hand in movie George Harrison's "Give Me Love" still the top single in the Unit States.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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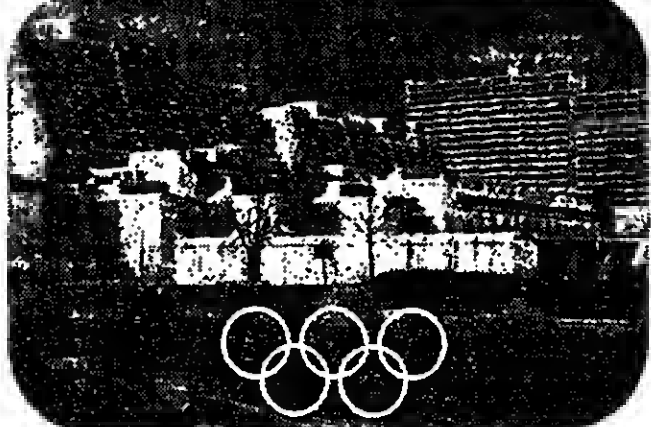
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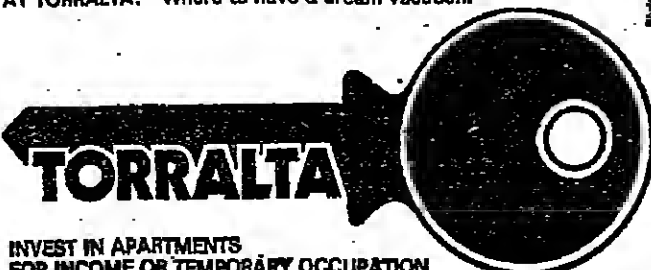
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Daily 747 flights to New York:

FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE N.Y.
Amsterdam	1.00 pm	4.00 pm
Berlin (747 & 727)	7.30 am	4.05 pm
Barcelona	11.00 am	4.00 pm
Copenhagen	1.00 pm	6.20 pm
Frankfurt	8.25 am	1.35 pm
	11.45 am	3.10 pm
	2.45 pm	8.35 pm
Hamburg (747 & 727)	8.40 am	4.05 pm
Lisbon	1.45 pm	4.00 pm
London	11.00 am	1.35 pm
	1.30 pm	4.05 pm
	3.45 pm	6.20 pm
	6.00 pm	8.35 pm
Munich	9.55 am	3.10 pm
Paris	4.30 pm	7.25 pm
Rome	11.00 am	2.05 pm
	2.40 pm	7.25 pm
Vienna	10.20 am	4.00 pm

Other regular flights to New York:

FROM	LEAVE	FREQUENCY	ARRIVE N.Y.
Belgrade	9.40 am	Mo/We/Th	5.10 pm
Bergen	1.20 pm	Mo/Th	6.00 pm
	10.15 am	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
Brussels	2.00 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
	4.45 pm	Fr & Su	7.55 pm
Bucharest	9.05 am	Mo/Th	5.10 pm
Düsseldorf	12.25 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
Glasgow	3.45 pm	Daily (707)	6.00 pm
Keflavik	4.55 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Moscow	2.30 pm	Fr/Su	7.55 pm
Nice	10.45 am	Fr/Su	6.45 pm
	8.40 am	Tu	4.00 pm
Oslo	1.05 pm	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
	11.45 am	Mo/Th	6.00 pm
	1.20 pm	We	6.00 pm
Paris	11.40 am	Daily (707)	2.55 pm
Prague	11.30 am	We/Sa	4.55 pm
Shannon	3.00 pm	Daily except Tu	4.55 pm
	3.00 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Stockholm	11.45 am	We	6.00 pm
	12.45 pm	Sa	6.00 pm
Stuttgart	12.00 noon	Tu	7.00 pm
	12.00 noon	Mo/Th/Fr/Su	4.55 pm
Warsaw	9.45 am	Tu/Sa	5.10 pm

Daily flights to other cities in the USA:

TO	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Atlanta* (747)	London	11.30 am	5.21 pm
Baltimore (747)	London	12.10 pm	4.35 pm
Boston (747)	London	12.10 pm	2.15 pm
Boston	Rome	10.05 am	12.50 pm
Detroit	London	10.40 am	1.55 pm
Los Angeles (747)	London	12.30 pm	3.35 pm
Los Angeles (747)	Paris	10.00 am	3.35 pm
Minneapolis**	London	10.40 am	3.43 pm
New Orleans*	London	11.30 am	6.12 pm
Philadelphia	Amsterdam	11.30 am	4.35 pm

TO	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Philadelphia	London	1.45 pm	4.35 pm
Philadelphia	Rome	10.05 am	3.00 pm
San Francisco (747)	London	12.30 pm	6.20 pm
San Francisco (747)	Paris	10.00 am	6.20 pm
San Francisco	London	5.45 pm	10.45 pm
Seattle (747)	London	5.45 pm	7.15 pm
Washington (747)	London	11.30 am	2.40 pm
Washington	Frankfurt	11.20 am	3.25 pm
Washington	Berlin	9.00 am	3.25 pm

*Washington—Atlanta—New Orleans by Delta Airlines. **Detroit—Minneapolis/St Paul by Northwest Airlines.

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Bucharest 147433
Cologne 234321
Copenhagen 123123
Dublin 779091
Düsseldorf 87913

Florence 282716
Frankfurt 230591
Glasgow 2485744
Hamburg 351101
Hanover 16211

Helsinki 659055
Lisbon 362591
London 7347292
Madrid 2414200
Manchester 8323981

Milan 877241
Moscow 2235183
Munich 558171
Naples 310036
Nice 889911

Nuremberg 203944
Oslo 415800
Palermo 214297
Paris 2233200
Prague 69741

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Rome 4773
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High. Low. Div. In \$	P/E	100s. HI

Saltwy	1.40	3	41	29%	2
Safegrd Ind	6	4	3 1/2		

(Continued on Page 10)

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Dollar Drops To New Lows In Europe

France Tightens Credit To Fight Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

increased to 12 percent from 10 percent.

By September, loans by banks must not have risen by more than 14 percent from the level a year earlier. This credit-tightening measure reduces the previously imposed level of 15 percent.

Consumer loans by banks to individuals are to be cut back. Loans for purchases of weekend or vacation homes on mortgage, for example, cannot be made.

Insurance companies can no longer make loans to industrial enterprises.

Contingency budgetary spending is being cut back.

In addition, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the government will seek parliamentary approval of a measure that will advance the date for payment of corporate taxes by two months, to Oct. 15, bringing into the treasury an estimated 3.5 billion francs.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said it is hoped the measures will keep the country's inflation rate about 1 percent less than that prevailing in other Common Market countries.

The aim of the measures, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, is "to reestablish a reasonable degree of de-inflation with continued expansion and full employment."

In setting out to avoid overly strong measures which could affect both expansion and employment levels, the minister disappointed some bank economists who found the program too moderate.

Some experts suggested a revaluation of the franc would be a step likely to have a much stronger effect on the country's inflation.

French Finance Ministry sources retorted, however, that West Germany's bank revaluation of the mark failed to help that country master inflation.

Schweitzer Comment

GENEVA, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, today described inflation as an increasingly serious international problem, with 1973 price increases in nearly all industrial countries rising "significantly higher" than in 1972.

Mr. Schweitzer sounded his alarm over inflation in his farewell address, as head of the 125-nation agency, at a meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva.

The persistence of inflation, he said, has been one of the reasons for difficulty in "preserving stability in foreign exchange markets."

The IMF official recalled the exchange rate adjustments that have taken place since late 1971 and explained that these changes require time before they are reflected in the underlying payments position of the United States and other countries.

Mr. Schweitzer said the appreciation of the currencies of the major creditor countries and further improvements of the competitive position of the U.S. dollar should result in what he called a "gradual, but sustained, improvement in the U.S. balance of payments."

The gradual strengthening of the dollar, he suggested, is an essential prerequisite for a durable reform of the international monetary system.

German Payments Gap

FRANKFURT, July 5 (Reuters).—West Germany's balance of payments current account surplus fell to a provisional 949 million marks in May, compared with a revised 1,151 billion marks in April and a deficit of 285 million in May 1972, the Bundesbank said today.

The basic balance of payments, which includes the current account and long-term capital account, showed a provisional surplus of 1,298 billion marks in May against a revised surplus of 1,579 billion DM in April and 792 million DM in May 1972, the bank said.

London (AP-DJ)—The late at closing

interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

July 5, 1973

Today Prev. Chg.

U.S. \$ per £ 2.4755 2.4745 +0.0010

Belg. fr. (A) 35.43 35.45 +0.02

Denk. kr. (D) 36.7 36.75 +0.05

Deutsche mark 3.36 3.37 +0.01

Swiss franc 20.75 20.85 +0.10

Yen (¥) 340.75 340.75 +0.00

Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on survey quotations in New York.

U.S. Sets Export Curb On 41 Farm Products

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP-DJ).—The Commerce Department said today 41 categories of agricultural commodities are being made subject to export controls, effective immediately.

The action, announced by Secretary Frederick Dent, was taken under authority of the Export Administration Act of 1969 and was approved by Agriculture Secretary Earl Butte.

Mr. Dent said that under an export licensing system for the 41 commodity categories covered by today's action, the government will permit shipment of all orders accepted on or before June 13 for export before Oct. 1.

However, Mr. Dent said orders accepted after June 13 for shipment between now and Oct. 1 will be subject to restriction. He said no export licenses will be issued until a new system of shipping allocations—which presumably could allow export of a portion of the orders—is announced "subsequently."

In expanding the list of commodities subject to export controls, Mr. Dent said the commodities involved also were generally high in protein and likely subject to a substantial increase in foreign demand.

Corn was not on the list, although the Nixon administration has said it would include corn if there proved to be a sudden upsurge in exports.

However, corn oil and corn gluten feed were on the list of commodities subject to controls. Among others were prepared poultry and dairy cattle feeds, fish meal, lard, alfalfa meal, prepared livestock feeds, peanuts, sunflower seeds, beans meal and flaxseed.

Various oils made from soybeans and cottonseeds were also included on the new list.

Commodity futures were relatively strong early today on the Chicago Board of Trade, but after the government announced the extension of controls heavy liquidation set in.

British Reaction

LONDON, July 5 (AP-DJ).—British media commentary broke today the news that the extension of U.S. export controls will accelerate the "polarization" of America, the Soviet Union and Europe.

Instead of an East-West trade

relationship in which Europe has been a participant, it is likely that Europe will become a third, self-sufficient trading bloc pursuing its own initiatives to compensate for the apparently increased anti-free trade policies which the latest U.S. measures seem to indicate, a London soybean products merchant said.

General London market opinion was that problems caused by last week's U.S. embargo on soybean exports have become tougher and will take longer to resolve. One dealer said that, despite any European official denials of retaliation, a more realistic prospect is that such retaliation could appear in trade with the United States.

For example, European traders individually might decide to boycott imports of U.S. oranges, he argued.

Several dealers said they saw in the measures America's restrictive net spreading. The result will be a greater confusion over commodity contracts, and much money will be lost by British and European market participants, they forecast.

"Nothing is going to be the same again," a London seed oil broker claimed. Another source said repercussions of the U.S. control extensions are likely to "snowball worldwide."

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According to Survey of Farmers, Experts

Bumper Harvest for U.S. Crops Is Possible

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP-DJ).—There is a good chance of bumper harvests of most major U.S. crops this year, according to a survey of farmers, agricultural economists and grain traders.

The experts say that bountiful harvests would considerably ease the upward pressure on prices of meat, milk, eggs and other foods by helping to meet the demand for livestock and poultry feed.

But even bin-busting yields are not likely to take all the inflationary steam out of food prices, the experts warn. Domestic and foreign demand for U.S. crops is expected to remain strong, they point out, and reserve stocks of the major crops have shrunk to dangerously low levels.

Food shortages could develop, too, as a result of depleted supplies of feedstuffs and Phase-3 1/2, which is causing some food processors to close or slow down because their selling prices are frozen below the cost of production. Farmers have been cutting back their output of meat, milk and eggs because of high feed prices and retail price ceilings.

The development of this year's crops is being watched intently in Washington and around the world. The government has restricted exports of soybeans and soybean meal, a key animal feed, and today imposed curbs on a further 41 farm commodities.

A key factor in determining when the restrictions might be lifted is how big the 1973 crops will be.

The first official indication will come on July 10, when the Department of Agriculture releases its next report on crop conditions. The report will contain final planting acreage figures and production estimates and projections for major crops based on July 1 conditions.

In advance of the report, a current assessment gives the following results:

● Corn: Production probably will reach the 4-billion-bushel target set by the government. Based on farmers' planting intentions and past yields, a crop of about 3.7 billion bushels is forecast by many observers.

Even a 3.7-billion-bushel crop would not supply a repetition of the expected consumption of 5.8 billion bushels in the current crop year, which ends Sept. 30. A recent surge in exports suggests that the carryover on Oct. 1 may be only 650 million bushels, 42 percent less than last year and

the smallest since 487 million in 1952.

● Soybeans: These are the big gainers this year, partly because prices shot up astronomically to \$12 a bushel last month, from a little more than \$4 at the beginning of this year, and partly because they can be planted later, until July 15 in the south, than almost any other crop. A survey of growers in mid-June by the American Soybean Association indicates that acreage will be up 20 percent this year and output up 18 percent to more than 1.5 billion bushels.

But, notes James Yancey, a staff member of the trade group, reaction to developments since the survey was taken, notably the export restrictions, may depress final planting by two or three million acres.

Last year's crop of 1.28 billion bushels was more than used up; the projected carryover at the end of the crop year on Aug. 30 is 40 million bushels, down from 73 million a year before.

● Wheat: Production looks promising, most observers say. The winter wheat harvest, which

is almost complete, is estimated at 1.22 billion bushels, up 11 percent from last year. The spring wheat harvest will start in about a month, and it shows indications of rounding out total production at 1.7 to 1.8 billion bushels, up from 1.5 billion last year and the previous record of 1.6 billion in 1971.

● Grain sorghum: Producers say they expect a crop of about 900 million bushels, up from 827 million last year, on a 9 percent increase in acreage. Farmers say the crop seems in good shape except for scattered areas of drought.

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Little Action on NYSE As Dow Gains Slightly

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—Stock market prices drifted sideways today in slow trading and closed with minor changes on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished at 874.32, up 0.15, after recording losses for most of the session. The NYSE price index, however, slipped 0.09 to 53.59, another new low for 1973, in a better reflection of the general trend.

Volume on the Big Board was a moderate 10.5 million shares, down from 10.56 million Tuesday, prior to the July Fourth holiday.

The dollar sank to new lows against several major European currencies today, and the prime interest rate of commercial banks here began climbing to 8 1/4 percent with the announcement by Midland Bank of a 1/4-point increase.

First National City Bank is widely expected to announce a similar increase shortly, and other banks probably will follow. The current rise is occurring less than a week after the last increase and will not serve to diminish the anxieties of investors, who are aware of the traditional antipathy of the stock market to rising interest rates.

Most investors were on the sidelines today and institutions continued to dominate the activity. The majority of the stocks on the most active list got there because of block trades.

Time Inc. surrendered 3/4 to 30 1/2. Time agreed to acquire Temple Industries through an exchange of stock. Temple's stock rose 3/8 to 14 5/8.

Warner-Lambert edged up 3/8 to 47 3/8. Warner said the Food and Drug Administration had given it the green light to market its soft contact lens—Softcon—for use in treating corneal disease.

Frigitronics, which said it will receive cash royalties under its agreement on marketing the Softcon contact lens, climbed 2 7/8 to 16 7/8 on the American Stock Exchange after a delayed opening.

Engelhard Minerals, the day's volume leader, dipped 1/8 to 15 1/8.

Motors were steady to fractionally higher, while steels were

narrowly irregular as were chemicals.

TWA rose 1 1/4 to 20 7/8 among the air carriers.

On the Amex, the index closed unchanged at 32.25 in quiet trading. Declining issues outnumbered advancing ones 365 to 303, with 359 unchanged. Volume declined to 1,632,465 from 1,973,000 on Tuesday. The exchange was closed Wednesday for a holiday.

Toyota Net Soars By 44.6 Percent During First Half

TOKYO, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Toyota Motor Co., Japan's largest car manufacturer, reported today its net income soared by 44.6 percent in the half year ended May 31.

Earnings for the period were 36.3 billion yen, up from 25.1 billion yen in the corresponding period a year earlier, while sales rose to 647.4 billion yen from 538.8 billion yen.

Toyota declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 yen a share, unchanged.

Toyota said 5.5 billion yen of its May-term profit resulted from last year's termination of Japanese government export incentives. As a result, the company liquidated some accounts previously reserved for overseas market development, and adjusted its depreciation schedule to a lower rate.

For the half year ending November, Toyota forecast sales at about 680 billion yen, up from 587 billion yen a year earlier.

November-term profit is expected to be about the total reported for May, the company said. For the six months ended November, 1972, Toyota's profit totaled 31.9 billion yen.

Mannesmann Net Dips

DUSSELDORF, July 5 (AP-DJ).—Profit of Mannesmann AG declined in the 1973 first half from a year ago, although sales increased 12 percent, chairman Egon Overbeck told the annual meeting today.

Mr. Overbeck said Mannesmann expects improved earnings in the second half. He did not give profits or sales figures for the first half.

U.S. Bank Sets Prime Rate Rise

NEWARK, N.J., July 5 (Reuters).—Midland Bank Inc. said today it will increase its prime rate to 8 1/4 percent from 8 percent, effective Monday, July 9.

Midland said that the continued rise in the cost of money makes an increase in the prime rate necessary in order to align it more closely with money rates generally.

Warner-Lambert edged up 3/8 to 47 3/8. Warner said the Food and Drug Administration had given it the green light to market its soft contact lens—Softcon—for use in treating corneal disease.

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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



John B. Charlton

John B. Charlton has been appointed to succeed Leonard L. Miller as director of manufacturing for Monsanto Textile Co. Europe, with headquarters in Brussels. Mr. Miller has moved to Lansil Ltd., Monsanto's subsidiary in Lancaster, U.K., as chairman and managing director.

J. McInnis Stewart has been named to replace Alvin L. McDonald Jr. as managing director of McKinsey & Co.'s Paris and Milan offices. Mr. McDonald is returning to the United States as managing director of the firm.

Imodeco International had named Blak Kerr to head the company's new wholly owned subsidiary in London. Mr. Blair was previously a regional manager for the parent company.

Walter Imthurn has been appointed managing director of institutional sales of International Securities for Citicorp, the merchant banking arm of First National City Bank in London.

Keith Newlands has been appointed director, development policy and planning, of BSC (International) Ltd., the British Steel subsidiary.

Brascan Ltd. of Toronto has announced Albert Zumbach's appointment as president of Brascan International SA, Geneva.

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-1973- Stocks and							-1973- Stocks and							-1973- Stocks and							
High.	Low.	Div.	in	P/E	Sts.	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Chge.	High.	Low.	Div.	in	P/E	Sts.	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Chge.
25 1/4	17 1/8	10 1/4	1	13	198	20 1/4	19 1/8	20			29 1/4	19 1/8	Wells Fargo	.66	10	17	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/4	+ 1/4
37 1/4	22										37 1/4	22	Zapata Corp	1	12 1/2	29 1/4	28 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	+ 1/4	

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Japan Machine Orders

TOKYO, July 5 (AP-DJ).

Orders received by all Japanese industrial machinery manufacturers totaled 197.3 billion yen (about \$706.3 million) in May, down 1.5 percent from the preceding month, but up 8 percent from a year earlier, the Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers said today. Of the total, export orders accounted for 27.1 billion yen, down 4.5 percent from April and 7 percent from May 1972.

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هكذا من الدحل

TOTAL

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES

The annual General Shareholders' Meeting of Compagnie Française des Pétroles (TOTAL Group) was held in Paris on June 22, 1973. The Company's 1972 accounts (at parent company level) were approved by the shareholders, who were also shown the Balance Sheet and consolidated accounts.

The Company's net income for 1972 reached Fr. 458 million. Overall dividend was Fr. 170.9 million (+ 5.9%) representing a total income per share of Fr. 12.00 (Fr. 8.00 net dividend plus Fr. 4.00 tax credit) for an increased capital.

The TOTAL Group's overall crude oil sales volume reached nearly 70 million tons, i.e., 61.5 million tons from its own crude sources and 8.2 million tons purchased from outside sources. The French market represented 49% of the Group's outlets. Sales to foreign-based affiliates and Japanese refineries increased by 9% as compared to 1971.

The TOTAL Group concentrated its exploration work on the North Sea, where the Frigg natural gas deposit was delimited in the British Zone, and on Indonesia, where three strikes—one crude oil and two natural gas—were made after April 1972 off the Kalimantan (formerly Borneo) coast.

Moreover, the Group was able to keep access to the large scale reserves it has held traditionally in the Middle East. In Iran, the agreement in principle reached in late May 1972 will enable the Company to obtain in a few years some 25 million tons/year of crude oil. In Iraq, after the north oil fields owned by I.P.C. were nationalised and an agreement was signed on June 18, 1972 by the Iraqi and the French governments, C.F.P.'s efforts resulted in the conclusion of a 13 million ton/year crude oil purchase contract to run over a 10-year period. Also, the settlement of the overall claims pending between Iraq and the I.P.C. Group should provide C.F.P. with facilities for large-scale development of the south fields (Persian Gulf) through its 23.75% holding in Basrah Petroleum Co.

A few significant data for C.F.P. (parent company) and the TOTAL Group (million Fr. F.).

C.F.P. (parent company)

Shareholders' equity after income allocation ...	3,755.7
Sales (excluding taxes)	4,238.8
Cash flow	730.8
Net income	468.4

TOTAL Group (consolidated figures)

Net shareholders' equity after income allocation	6,145.9
Net investments	2,173.1
Sales (excluding taxes)	14,154.4
Cash flow	1,811.1
Net income (including minority interests)	627.4
C.F.P.'s share in net income	578.2

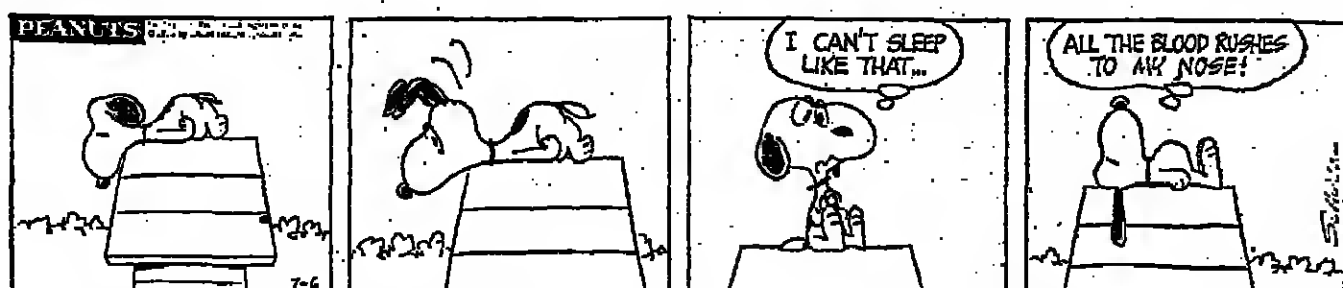
The Company's 1972 Annual Report in English may be obtained upon request to:

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES,
Secrétariat Général,
5 Rue Michel-Ange, 75781 PARIS, CEDEX 16.

Schools.

Where to send them in school? The Education Directory is a regular feature of the International Herald Tribune.

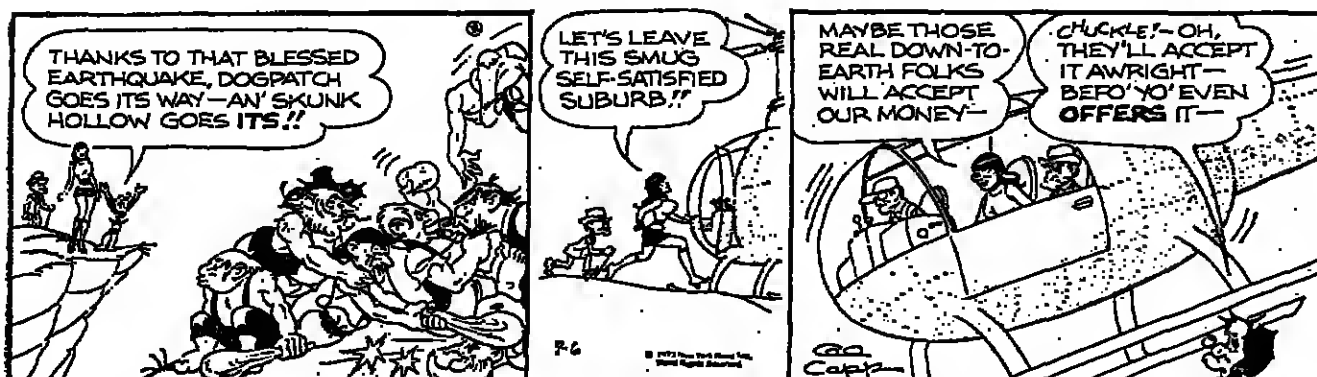
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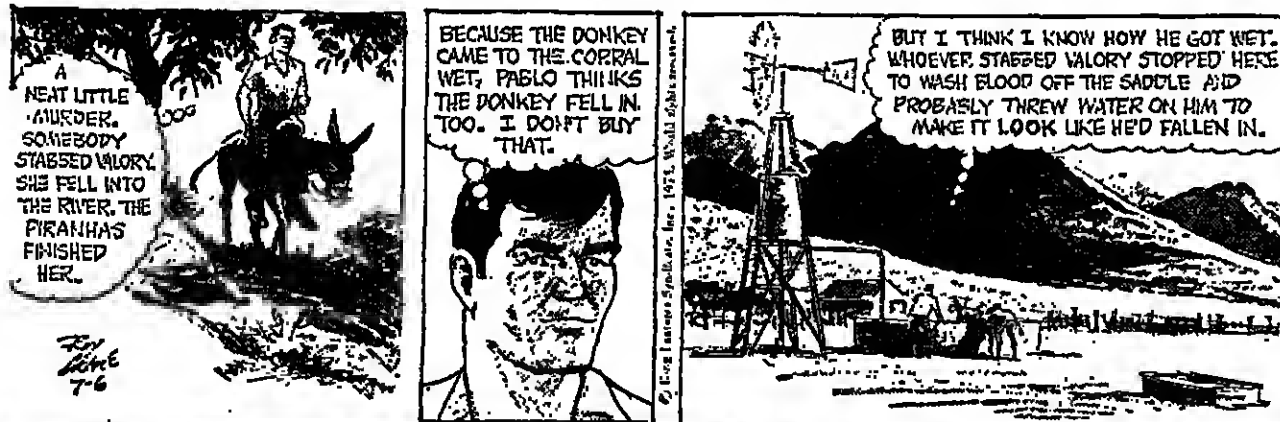
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal, the declarer took full advantage of poor defense to bring home a doubled contract.

He opened with one spade, and West overcalled with two hearts. North did not choose to scrape up a raise to two spades, although as it turned out a raise would have solved South's problems. East's jump to four hearts was awkward for South, who gambled with a bid of five clubs. His partner's failure to support spades at the two-level suggested that he might have length in the minor suits.

At several other tables, South was doubled in four spades and had no trouble in making 10 tricks for a score of 590 points. This declarer found himself a level higher. His partner, the happy possessor of a fit in both his partner's suits, reversed from clubs to spades and East doubled.

The opening lead was the heart ace, and the defenders manufactured some confusion for each

other. East dropped the two without any particular purpose in mind, and West treated this as a suit-preference signal suggesting a shift to clubs.

East should no doubt have played the heart jack to suggest a diamond shift, since a heart continuation was clearly excluded. But West was also wrong—in view of South's five-club bid a shift to diamonds was indicated whenever East chose to play.

A diamond shift would have given the defense three sure tricks, but the club shift gave the declarer a chance. He captured the club king with the ace, ruffed his remaining heart in the dummy and led the spade queen. When East played low, South dropped the eight, preserving the six for entry purposes.

West won with the spade king and shifted belatedly to the diamond queen. South won with the ace and cashed the spade jack, collecting both the missing trumps from the defense. It was then an easy matter to cash three more club winners and enter the dummy by leading the spade six to the seven.

Dummy's last club took care of the diamond loser, and the declarer scored 690 points, defeating those pairs who had made four spades doubled.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ Q753		♠ 92	
♥ 4		♥ K362	
♦ 754		♦ K10983	
♣ 8765		♣ K3	
WEST		SOUTH	
♠ K4		♠ A1086	
♥ A10875		♥ 93	
♦ Q76		♦ A2	
♣ 42		♣ AQ10	

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♠	2♥
Pass	4♥	5♣	Pass
5♠	Dbl	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ace.

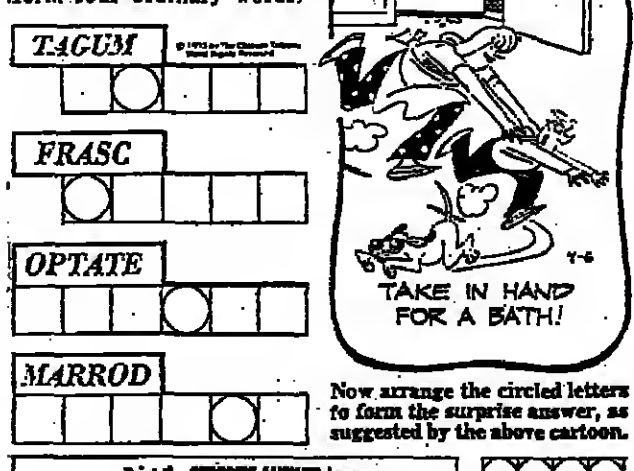
RABBIT	SLITS	ANS
ALPINE	PIRATA	MON
TERRE	ROAD	IBN
GASMAINS	NARS	
TRAP	SIN	TREBLE
LANES	RISE	OWLET
CASHION	STANDERS	
RELOGGED	ROSTER	
RENN	DIT	SCARE
ORAGES	GAR	OVAL
WITH	MARGRAVE	
WEE	BETIE	AVERTIS
ISR	ELVIS	VERNIES
ETS	ATIS	ADRIANS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHAOS ERUPT ICEBOX POPLIN
Answers: Hands off—this game!—SOCCER

BOOKS

MUNCH

By Thomas M. Messer. Illustrated. Abrams. 166 pp. \$22.50.

Reviewed by John Canaday

WHILE conscientiously studying the text of this conscientiously objective book, always taking care to avoid dislodging the chip on my shoulder, I had the pleasantest kind of feeling that Thomas M. Messer somewhere along the line of his researches had joined me as a member of the very small club where Edward Munch is thought of as a second-rate painter. Disparagements of the work of few other widely admired artists, living or dead, can be counted on to bring quite so hefty a packet of hate mail and so little applause as a bad word or two for the Master of Oslo. But never mind. I've already been through all that as a result of a few reservations concerning the genius of the "Genius of the North" expressionist movement of the 1890s Munch exhibition arranged by Mr. Messer at the Guggenheim Museum, where he is director.

It was an excellent exhibition, and I want to say immediately that this book is an excellent extension of it. I would hate to cost Mr. Messer a single reader by suspecting him of a secret weakness. His introductory text is admirably concise in its examination of Munch's place in history and the sources (historical, emotional and social) of his art. Mr. Messer is also admirably frank in admitting to frustration when it comes to clarifying the personality of a secretive, withdrawn, quarrelsome and egocentric man.

Most of the book is given over to the kind of text that is most helpful—extended analyses of individual works in historical sequence. The accompanying color plates are flattering to the originals in a direction that can be accepted as fair enough; they heighten the colors and freshen the textures of a body of work that has deteriorated badly through ill treatment. Also, the volume is very nicely put together, but I would make one major criticism. Munch's print, which do him more credit than his paintings, and upon which, Mr. Messer agrees, "his ultimate fame may rest most securely," are shortchanged in the illustrations. The prints are there, but they are small, and the color woodblocks, which are not difficult to reproduce with a high degree of accuracy, are left in black and white.

Outside that, my only difficulty must be confessed as a personal tendency to splinter at the pretension, so solemn and so flat-footed, of Munch's effort to summarize the nature of the universe in terms of a man-woman love-hate desire-detestation eroticism. I seem to be alone in my feeling that the symbolism he applies to this theme has all the punch of the average prep-school term paper on the meaning of everything. This is what has put the chip on my shoulder. How can I be so out of step?

With the most amazing consistency, wherever Mr. Messer calls a painting one of Munch's best, it is one that I have always

considered among the worst. "The Dance of Life," my idea of a mawkish, obvious, jejune and juvenile picture, trite in conception and blood in execution, is "a grand recapitulation leading to the fullness of Munch's capacity and achievement." This kind of thing happens all the way through, beginning with the second sentence of the text where the woman's hair in a lithograph called "Attachment" hair that strikes me as exceptionally limp and characterless, is described as seeming "alive, and grasping as it attempts to possess the male."

From what we know of Munch that must be what he intended. He approved when his close friend, Strindberg, described Munch's "The Kiss" as "the fusion of two beings, the small of which, shaped like a carp, seems on the point of devouring the larger as is the habit of vermin, microbes, vampires and women." But what an artist intends should be apparent in what he does without other explanation. Like other artists—the Pre-Raphaelites, for instance—who have mistaken the illustration of literary symbols for the creation of telling pictorial images, Munch intended is apparent only when you are familiar with the literary symbol in the first place. This is a flaw that need not be lethal in the case of artists who invest their illustrations with some of the force of the literary model. (Look at the lowest medieval stonecarvings to proof.) But Munch wasn't that kind of artist. His paintings have the force of their literary counterparts even when these counterparts are not true in the first place.

Munch couldn't draw, not a much in the usual sense of being unable to draw accurately from nature—he was pretty good at this, as shown in his best paintings, which are portraits—but in the sense of drawing expressive. Those limp contours, those sagging silhouettes, those supercilious expressions of terror, frustration, foreboding and hostile grin in his most ambitious pictures—all pale before comparison with a good Halloween mask.

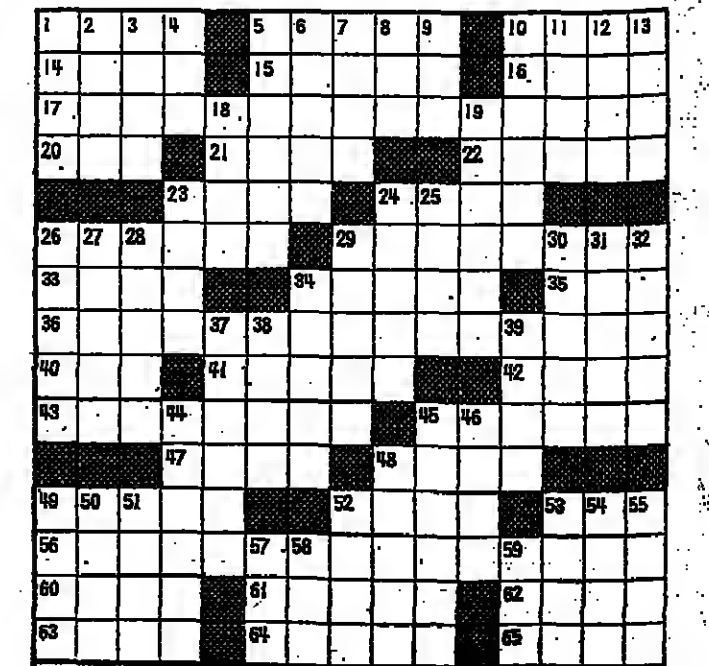
As for why I suspect Mr. Messer of developing a few heretical doubts, it's hard to be specific. Probably just a yearning for companionship in my isolated position. His failure to go completely overboard here and there where true Munch fans would raise a great splash, may be only a manifestation of the discretion that has distinguished him as a museum director. In any case, he has given us a good book on an artist who is accepted as an important one. Mr. Messer's analyses of the paintings are not adventurous, but neither does he try to bludgeon you into accepting a point of view. It is the kind of book that allows you to make up your own mind about the subject. It didn't change mine.

John Canaday is a New York Times art critic.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS			DOWN		
1 Carte	49 Old port of Rome	25 Moslem priest			
5 Shaped girder	52 Conspiracy	26 Famous			
10 Inclination	53 College degrees	27 Famous			
14 Israeli statesman	56 — of China	28 Ascertain			
15 Black, in Madrid	60 Gaelic	29 Dreadful			
16 Spatial extent	61 Tropical vine	30 Addition, etc.			
17 Part of U.S.R.	62 Radames's friend	31 Drink			
20 "— port in a storm"	63 Headland	32 Lover			
21 Dads' companions	64 Young chicken	33 Painful places			
22 Fellows	65 Unoriginal one	34 Observation			
23 Opera-box wear		35 "Hail"			
24 Francis or Dahl		36 Hamelin invaders			
29 Information		37 Kind of noun			
30 Banks of a sort		38 Alautian island			
33 Gilder Eider et al.		39 Cosmopolitan			
34 Churchill		40 Store-door sign			
35 Compete at		41 Dry period			
36 Part of U.S.A.		42 Pitch and —			
37 Timetable abbr.		43 Beseech			
41 Cluster on a fern		44 Radar image			
42 Thine: Fr.		45 — de-camp			
43 Curling match		46 Souvenir of battle			
44 Afghan native		47 Pixy			
47 Clever ones		48 Term of address			
48 — and crafts		49 Farm sound			



Taylor, Mayer Beaten by East Europeans

MIGHTY RIGHT—Frenchman Jacques Kechichian lands a straight right to the head of Carlos Duran of Italy during their bout at Lignano. Kechichian won the European super-welterweight title when the referee stopped the fight.

Americans came close to two records set in 1965 by West Germany's Ratzburg crew, set up a meeting with crack Russian Trud Kolonna.

In the other semifinal, Wisconsin University will clash with Northeastern of Boston, Mass. Like the Russians, both got a bye through the quarterfinals.

The Americans had a quarter length margin at the 700-yard barrier and had extended that to three quarters by the mile post. Washington's time at the Barrier was only three seconds outside the record of 1:46 and at the Fawley stage, was five seconds off Rathbun's 3:00.

Then the Americans lost it little. Their steering went adrift for a spell and their sculling was a trifle ragged. This caused Washington to fall 13 seconds adrift of Ratzburg's course record of 6:16.

Harvard University's junior crew showed the way with two records en route to a 3-1/4-length victory over Exeter of England in the Ladies Plate.

Haynes, Barnard, Hines,

Another American record-breaking crew was Princeton University in the Thames Cup. They pushed to a time of 6:33 when edging Norway's Christiania Roklub by a third of a length. That was two seconds inside the eight-year-old course record.

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